-AT-WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. EOBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

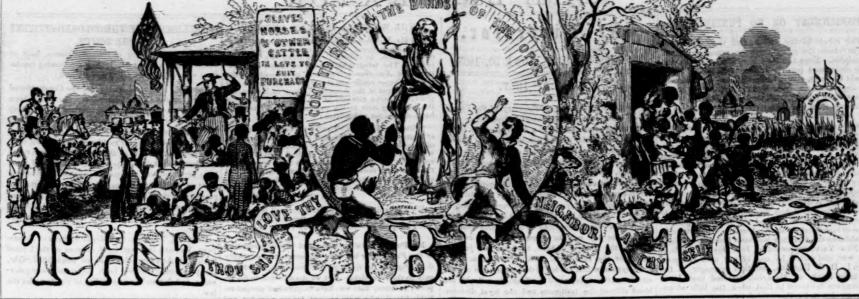
FIERMS - Three dollars and fifty cents in advance. Four copies will be sent to one address for TWELYE if payment is made in advance. MAIl remittances are to be made, and all letters thing to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be

Advertisements of a square and over inserted three Advertisements ine; less than a square, \$1.50 for si ten cents per line; less than a square, \$1.50 for insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertisements gol on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are rised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial The londers as responsible for any debts of the B JACESON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

TY, LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 26.



"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-Itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. . . . From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, corvile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, IN EVERY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERPRED with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a w power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to early on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACconding to the LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institu-tions swept by the board, and MARTIAL FOWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. Anams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

WHOLE NO. 1795.

Selections.

TREATMENT OF NEGROES IN RICHMOND.

We have seen the substance of the statement aned in the following article which we copy to Richmond Times, in the correspondence of from the Richmond Times, in the correspondence of one of two Northern papers, but we did not believe that the Federal authorities in Richmond would allow such barbarities to be practised upon any human being. In the account which we have previously seen, it was stated that some white soldiers lettly assaulted Scott's wife in a most indecent wanner, and that he made no more resistance than was fully justifiable in the case. Even allowing that his erime was what the Times says it was—"indicate one gentlemen in Richmond, and cutting at hiserime was what the Times says it was—"In-ding some gentlemen in Richmond, and cutting is stabbing two soldiers. United States soldiers, longing to the Provost Guard," and that be did it elenging to the Provest Guard, and that be did it into the provocation, it forms no excuse for the insman and barbarous punishment which was inflicted upon him. Not only in Richmond but in other larest the South, where the Federal authorities in power, there is abundance of evidence that olored people are treated in a most cruel man-The Government ought to stop this conduct to core, if the men in communicate scale butter anction of this conduct indicates they are. They ought at once to be displaced, and men who have human hearts should be put in their places. The account of this disgraceful affair is thus related the Times : - Boston Journal.

"The negro's name was Ned Scott, who had prenously insulted two gentlemen, and was pursued by Allen and Clarke, belonging to Col. Krautzer's guard, adioned on the corner of 24th and Main streets. Being overtaken, the fellow drew his knife, and by he vigorous use of it inflicted such wounds on his

blood of thorsush of young addiers, the sheetalation could be the same positions of the assay and the state of the same of the all said, and thought, and lought because we believed, that slavery degraded and brutalized its victims? If a man requires us to say that the four millions of slaves have not been debased and brutalized by slavery, he requires us to unsay all we have said and believed and fought for and prayed for, the last thirty years. Slavery has degraded the negroes. It has kept them ignorant and debased. It has not, thank God, destroyed them. The germ of moral and intellectual life has survived; and we mean to see to it that they are built up into a self-governing, voting, intelligent population. (Applause.) They are not that to-day. They will become so quicker than you think. They do not need half the care nor half the patronage we used to think they did. And the ballot is a part of our educating and elevating process. But if President Johnson, on a question of means and processes, has declined to clothe them, by an exercise of military power, with the right to vote, for these reasons, then, fellow-citizens, President Johnson is entitled to your respectful consideration and to your support. (Applause.) True, he has by military power supplied a test of loyalty to the voters. But that is a very mild and a necessary exercise of military power. No man, I believe, questions the necessity and fitness of that

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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, June 19, 1865. My DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of this date, inviting me to speak at the meeting to be held at noon on Wednesday next in Fancuil Hall. That is impossible. 1, Because it is too late to prepare anything appropriate for an occasion so important without neglecting the ordinary duties which command me; and 2, because it is not likely I shall be able even to be present in the city at that time able even to be present in the city at that time. Nor, while I am making ready to reach the cars, as I am at this moment, can I write more than this brief

pology.

It is not my belief that in any one of the seceding States the time has yet arrived when its State Government can be reëstablished with safety. Whether ernment can be reestablished with safety. Whether the white man only votes or whether the colored man also votes, I regard the movement at the present moment with inexpressible concern. It has taken us four years to conquer the rebels in all of them. I would not run any risk—great or small—of allowing the same class of men to beat us by an appeal to fraud. They appealed to force, and were conquered. Let us hold on to the power we now have to do fraud. They appealed to force, and were conquered. Let us hold on to the power we now have to do right, to protect the loyal, to rebuild the State, to reestablish society, to secure the liberty of the people and the safety of the Union. Let it be used with parental kindness and in the Let it be used with parental kindness and in the temper of conciliation. But—hold on to the power, and, in the fear of God, let it be used. It was bought with the blood of more than a quarter of a million of heroes and patriots who have given up their lives for their country. Let us see to it that by no error of ours su ats of human blood shall flow again. I think yalty of the South needs time for concentral cessful now, and therefore as a radical believer in successful now, and therefore as a rathest observer in the suffrage for all men of competent capacity, irre-spective of color or national origin, I the less regret that colored men are not now permitted to vote in the South. I do not believe their voting would prevent the failure which seems most likely to result from these experiments, and we may be glad not to have them involved in the catastrophe. They will vote by and by. Their votes will be wanted just as their arms were wanted. All people will yet see that poor and ignorant as they are, they are on the that poor and ignorant as they are, they are on the right side, and that they can be neither cheated nor bullied into its betrayal or desertion. Meanwhile they will be gaining in knowledge and in admitted capacity to exercise the political functions of citizenship. All the North will by and by agree that the theoretical superiority of the white masters which did not prevent them from committing the most montant of all the bundless and grimmed finitery. all the blunders and crimes of history, ren ders them in the eyes of practical statesmanship in ferior material for good citizens to their humble and

nlearned freedmen.

I deeply deplore the necessity of raising the general question of suffrage for colored men in the south thus early. I had hoped that the last vestige South fines early. I had noped that the last vestige of heresy on that question might be first eradicated from New England, where it even now retains a foothold. I had hoped that the poor freedmen might have the opportunity of a brief future, unprejudiced by becoming immediately the subject of political controversy. For one, however, I still hope and believe that there need he no strife nor anny. and believe that there need be no strife nor angr debate. We have reached a point where temperate philosophical and statesmanlike treatment of grave uestions has become easy, because it is of controlng and absolute necessity. We are to have an end of calm, wise, and yet brave and hopeful counsels. They must and appear a connection of calm, wise, and yet brave and hopeful counsels. The people cannot will resume control of public affairs,—sometimes too much entrusted to accident. And then the preju-dices of tradition and the prices of politics will be

Allow me to add-that in the end, although fo the present it may seem otherwise to casual observado not expect to find the deliberate judgment of the President, who is an able statesman and an honest patriot, differing from that of Massachusetts In his reply to my own remarks, introduc ing to him a large delegation of gentlemen from Massachusetts, the President emphatically declared Massachusetts, the President emphatically declared his purpose to do his utmost to make the country "permanently free." The logic of events is irre-sistible. Thus far freedom has been constantly gain-ing, and it has held whatever it has gained. With pa tient, hopeful and manly courage on our own par ture is secure.

I am faithfully and respectfully yours,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

LETTER FROM HON. A. H. BULLOCK. WORCESTER, June 19, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: You will accept my thanks for your favor of the 16th instant, asking me to be present and speak at the meeting in Faucuil Hall to be held on Wednesday. I regret that my engagements absolutely prevent my coming to Boston at

Thinking it high time that such a meeting should be called, I signed with alacrity the public invita-tion, and I cannot doubt as to what conclusion will become the expressed conviction of the assembly. Provisional and preparatory government of the rebel States until their loyalty shall have been un-equivocally demonstrated, and the extension of suffrage to all loval men without distinction of color be excluded from suffrage because of their color, then in many of the rebel States a majority of the loyal men are to be disfranchised, and our future will be such as disloyalty may be pleased to give us For I consider it almost equivalent to certainty, that if those governments are to be committed to the hands, exclusively, of two classes of whites, first to those (small in number) who have been true to this Government during the war, and, second, to those others (much larger in number) who have been true to the rebellion, but who will now avail themselves the proffered terms of amnesty, the latter class will vote down the former, and the mischiefs of se ession will still, and I know not how long, remain to vex and imperil the Union. Therefore, I say, apply the axe to the root, else the shade and pe and fruit of the poisonous tree will spread and em-bitter the life-time of another generation, even after

we shall sleep.

I have alluded to the question of suffrage as only one of policy and national safety. But national safety always lies in justice. After the terrible sacrifices of this war, we cannot afford to postpone the eternal rights of human nature to the tim ner of expediency; though, even in that limited view, the time has come, and expediency cries for come, and expediency cries for the maintenance of principle. I quote the words of a late English writer, used in the discussion of the question of granting something like an approx imation to universal suffrage in Great Britain. He which are based on a principle of justice, unless when the reforms have been granted too grudgingly

Heaven grant that our government may not with-

Yours most truly. ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

LETTER FROM HON, CHARLES G. LORING. An able, argumentative letter from Hon. Charles G. Loring was read, but we have space only for the concluding paragraphs, which are as follows:

This, therefore, seems to be our position. On the me hand, we cannot leave the black man to the tender mercies of Southern legislation and social influences, by admitting the former Slave States to re-sume their original State organizations and priv-ileges under the Constitution, because the evoluileges under the Constitution, because the exclusive right of suffrage being confined to the white man, the black man would be thereby consigned to a con-dition probably worse than that of his former slavery. And on the other hand, if those States be allowed to resume those organizations and privileges. we cannot constitutionally interfere with their er to regulate the right of suffrage, each within their

The only alternative seems to be to hold those States under military control, giving to them the utmost freedom in trade and social intercourse, and all other rights and privileges enjoyed by the inhabislation and the election of members of Cor until, by the progress of a higher civilizatio gard to buman freedom, and the fitness of fitness of a free population from other States and from abroad, they shall be prepared for restoration to all the rights and privileges of States, consistently with security for the safety and the mental and moral cultivation of es of their citizens; or until an amer of the Constitution shall have been obtained, abolishing the distinction of color as a condition of suffrage.

Thave the honor, gentlemen, to be yours faithfully,

CHARLES G. LORING.

PUNISHMENT OR NO PUNISHMENT.

The rebels having surrendered their arms, w are to return the compliment by surrendering our principles. Even the New York Times, but a short should be hung, now says that if it is going to injure our reputation among foreign nations, we had better mitigate the penalty. So we are to blot the crime mitigate the penalty. So we are to blot the crime of treason from our statute books, in deference to the opinions of foreign powers. The day we do this, we shall sink from the pinnacle of our glory to a degradation from which we shall never recover. A government that will not execute its own laws deserves to die. A nation that will lie supine, when the knives of ten thousand assassins are at its throat, deserves to perish. While the arguments for clemency are being poured upon the President's ears, it would seem that the astounding developments which Providence is daily bringing to light were specially intended to guard him against this danger, and to Irondence is daily bringing to light were specially intended to guard him against this danger, and to place the offenders beyond the reach of pardon. The evidence taken at Washington, the past week, establishes the fact that we have had a rebel sheet in New York, supported by Jeff. Davis throughout the war, and edited by one of our own congressmen! D. S. Eastman, assistant manager of the Thompson delivered to that bank the bills of exchange drawn by the confederate governments on their agents in Liverpool; that Thompson made a requisition for a draft in favor of Benjamin Wood \$25,000; that, after the draft was Thompson requested him to erase the name of Wood, and insert his own, (Eastman's,) with an endorse-ment directing payment to Hon. Benjamin Wood. The papers were produced in court, and the signa-The papers were produced in court, and the signa-ture "B. F. Wood," to whom the draft was paid, was proved to be the handwriting of Mr. Wood, editor and proprietor of the New York Daily News. The date of this transaction was August 10, 1864, just at the time when Thompson and company were attempting to fire New York, to spread yellow fever over the country, and in the midst of the great Chicago conspiracy. Of course, we cannot expect that cago conspiracy. Of course, we cannot expect that the Hon. Benjamin Wood will explain what he did with this money, but there can be no moral doubt that it was used to serve the purposes of rebellion. The simple fact that a member of Congress received The simple fact that a member of congress received \$25,000, in the time of war, from the enemy's government, is sufficient proof of his treason.

The Allantic Monthly discloses some startling facts in reference to the Chicago conspiracy, which, although they have been for a long time in possession of government, are now for the first time published.

It appears certain that, on several oc the course of last summer, our republic had the narrowest possible escape from a Northern civil war and universal anarchy. The discovery of the enemy's plans was providential,—Col. Sweet, the commandant at Chicago, being the chief instrument in ferreting out their diabolical schemes. He was surprised to find, among the letters written by rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas to their friends, that some very short ones were penned on full sheets of paper, a curious circumstance in a place where ery must necessarily have been scarce. One fine June morning he tried the experiment of hold-ing some of these letters near the fire, when, lo! were found covered with writing, descriptive of us transactions that were to transpire on the overed the existence in Chicago of a secret literary ociety, the Illini, and learned that, on the meeting of the democratic convention to be beld on the 4th. all was ready for a general release of eight thousand prisoners, to be joined by five thousand Illini, and American Knights and Sons of Liberty all over the country. The democratic convention was afterwards postponed to the 29th of August, obliging the conspirators to postpone their plans also. Meantime, a major in the Confederate service, then in Canada, shocked at the diabolical character of the operations on foot, resolved to expose the whole to the U. S. authorities. At the hazard of his life he everything was ready for a simultaneous rising-Our government was thoroughly alarmed at these rators outnumbered them four to one, they

time would be impracticable.

Everything now went back to its original quiet; and participate in the coming election. His car-riage stood in the gateway, but an indefinable pre-true to it. sentiment of some coming danger induced him to put off his jurney till the morrow. That night one of the government detectives, professedly a secessionist, informed him that Marmaduke and other

from their headquarters that any movement at that

sixty days previously, he had left Richmo "sixty days previously, he had left Richmond with rebel dispatches from the rebel Secretary of War to Jacob Thompson, the rebel agent in Canada. These despatches had relation to a vast plot, designed to wrap the West in flames, sever it from the East, and secure the independence of the South. Months before, the plot had been concected by Jeff. Davis at Richmond; and in May previous Thompson, sup-Richmond; and in May previous Thompson, sup-plied with two hundred and fifty thousand dollars Mr. Sumner says, "It was his [Mr. Lincoln's] own which fitted out the abortive expedition against Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas. The plot em-braced the order of American Knigl ts, which was ber, liberate and arm the prisoners, and sack Chicago. This was to be a signal for a general up-rising throughout the West, and for a simultaneous rising throughout the West, and for a simultaneous advance by Hood upon Nashville, Buckner upon Louisville, and Price upon St. Louis. Vallandigham was to head the movement in Ohio, Eowles in Indiana, and Walsh in Illinois. The forces were to rendezvous at Davton and Cincinnati, in Ohio, and Rock Island, Chicago and Springfield, in Illinois; and those gathered at the last-named place, after eizing the arsenal, were to march to aid Price in aking St. Louis. Prominent Union citizens and fficers were to be seized and sent South, and the more obnoxious of them were to be assassinated.

The finale of this grand scheme was the sudden seizure, just before its execution, of about one hundred of the conspirators, including Grenfell, Vin-cent Marmaduke, Gen. Charles Walsh, of the Sons of Liberty, and Captain Cantrill, the noted guerrilla under Morgan. What has been done with these men? Have any of them been hanged? Is treason men? Have any of them been hanged? Is treason a crime? The article from which we have quoted closes by saying: "The great blow was struck, and the great work over. Its head gone, the conspiracy was dead, and it only remained to lay out its lifeless trunk for the hariful treasure."

Fearful mistake! The conspiracy is not dead! will never die so long as the men who planned it live. This country is filled with unsubdued traitors; they stalk through our cities, they fill our cars, they rate about peace and Union, they are feeling around the nation's heart for the purpose dealing yet deadlier blows. The question now to be decided is, whether repulicanism has strength and virtue enough to punish criminals and protect society, or whether we shall be cheated out of our free instituwhether we and be cleared out of our free institu-tions, and in utter weariness and despair yield our-selves up passive victims to any despot or dictator who offers us relief?—American Baptist.

GEORGIA. The journals which reach us from the

The Liberator.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Hitherto, the returning anniversary of the Fourth of July-since the Declaration of Independence was given to the world-has been a bitter mockery to the millions held in the galling chains of chattel slavery on our soil, and a satire upon all our professions as free and Christian people. On Tuesday next, for the first time, it will be celebrated with something like the semblance of consistency, and in the spirit of uni versal emancipation. Though the fact has not been officially announced, yet the anti-slavery amendment and to of the Constitution has been carried by the requisit majority of States competent to take action upon it so that the day may be greeted with the roar o cannon, the ringing of bells, bonfires, and jubilan ngress. songs, for the substantial abolition of that accursed of the slave system which has led to the perpetration of such ab atrocious crimes, saturated the Southern soil with the

In view of this inexpressibly grand event, and the total suppression of that formidable rebellion which had for its object the establishment of a slave holding empire, avowedly based on the natural right of property in man, the approaching anniversary will be everywhere celebrated with a consciousness of rectitude, a transport of delight, a satisfaction spirit, and an appreciation of the rights of human na ture never before felt on that day. May every orator rise to the sublime height of the occasion, and utte such words of counsel and of cheer as shall give s fresh impetus to the cause of freedom throughout the world!

In Boston the demonstrations will be unusuall imposing. Among the guests of the city will be Gen Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, as well as others o distinguished merit. The oration before the City Au thorities will be delivered by Rev. Jacob M. Manning of the Old South Church; and there can be no doub as to its quality or interest.

There will be a celebration of the day, as usual, a the beautiful Grove in Framingham, though not under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusett Anti-Slavery Society as hitherto. Mr. Phillips and other eloquent speakers are expected to be present We presume there will be a large attendance.

MR. SUMNER'S EULOGY.

The admirable Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, by Hon. Charles Sumner, delivered before the Municipa Authorities of the City of Boston, June 1, 1865, ha been published in a large and handsomely printed pamphlet. Multitudes will desire to preserve it in 4th of July. He pursued his inquiries till he disthis form. Mr. Sumner was adequate to the great oc casion, and acquitted himself with his accus erudition and eloquence. "If the President were alive." he says, " he would protest against any mo notony of panegyric. He never exaggerated was always cautious in praise, as in censure. In encriminating, and awards too much praise to Mr. Lin coln for the frequent references to the Declaration of ommunicated the facts, that Sanders, Holbrook Independence that may be found in his speeches and and Hicks were then at Toronto, making preparaions; that Hines was to be commander of the exsedition; that, for months, rebel emissaries had
some teaching the property of the exsupport to all the pro-slavery compromises contained en travelling through the Northwest, and that in the Constitution; and it was not till the rebellion disclosures—federal reinforcements poured into the camp till it bristled with bayonets, and though the power and as a military necessity, he liberated the slaves in the Confederate States. For seventy years conspirators outnumbered them four to one, they found that an attack would result in a terrible slaughter of prisoners as well as of themselves. On the third day of the convention, it was announced on each returning Fourth of July, the Decla Independence was read, with due emphasis, North and South; but it was never read in the interest or for the vindication of the slave population. Justice requires that the whole truth should be stated. Mr. Lincoln resolutely opposed the extension of slavery into new the extra troops were removed, and the commandant resolutely opposed the extension of slavery into new felt so secure that he obtained a furlough to go home territories, but he was content to abide by the old "covenant with death " as long as the South remained

pared for an at- reaping-of cause and effect-of every law that oper recei cincers were in the city, prepared for an attack on election day, the 8th of November, it being now the 5th. The detective had been gone but a gather grapes of the steer of this les?" There few hours, when a young man who had been a colonel in the rebel service presented himself to "This people hath a revolting and a rebellions heart: service presented himself to "This people bath a revolting and a rebellious heart; Col. Sweet, and offered to make known to him "the they are revolted and gone. They lay wait, as he they are revolted and gone. They lay wait, as he that substance of his communication was, that as, that and with They are waxen fat, they shine: yea, they overpass

pried with two numered and may thousant unitars sterling exchange, had been sent to Candada to superintend its execution. This money was lodged in a bank in Montreal, and had furnished the funds stages of the war, he followed rather than led. The people, under God, were masters." We think this statement is made in too restricted a sense. Mr. spread all over the West, and numbered five hundred thousand men, three hundred and fifty thousand of whom were armed. A force of twelve but that he reverently recognized the chastising, wonhundred men, Canadian refugees and bushwhackers from southern Illinois and Missouri, was to attack Camp Douglas on Tuesday night, the 8th of November. liberate and arm the prisoners, and said Lincoln unquestionably meant to affirm, not that he guided by them. He was circumspect, but not cowardly; teachable, but not time-serving. In issuing the Proclamation of Emancipation, he anticipated the declared sentiment of the nation. So, also, in regard

We have received a Memorial Address on Abraham Lincoln, delivered at the Hall of the Mechanics' In stitute, St. John, N. B., June 1, 1865, at the invitation of the citizens, by Charles M. Ellis, Esq., of Boston. This is printed in a neat pamphlet of \$2 pages, and published at the request of his Worship, Mayor Woodward, and others-the Mayor saying of the oraits execution, of about one tion, "it was in such good taste, and took so large and comprehensive a view of the whole subject, that in my mind the publication and circulation of the same would enable many in this city and province to obtain a better knowledge of the late disturbance in the

We have also received an excellent "Address at Platt Chapel on the morning, and in the Ashton town-hall on the afternoon of Sunday, May 7th, 1865. by S. Alfred Steinthal "-published by Whitfield, Green & Son, London, and by Johnson & Rawson, Manchester, Eng. Mr. Steinthal has long evinced most friendly interest in the honor and welfare of our country, and in this address does full justice to the character and public services of Mr. Lincoln. "For the South," he says, "we mourn, that her inhuman system of slavery had so far debased her sons that any of them could be found to work so vile a deed: but for the martyr who has closed a life so pure, so self-denying, so truly Christian,-a life, to quote the words of one of his countrymen, in which the Chris tian graces, faith, hope, and charity, were personified, -for him we have no need to mourn. He has been called to die a martyr's death, and to wear a martyr's pelled; and the announcement, moreover, is coupled with an intimation that a similar fate is in store for the same class in Atlanta. Expulsion, in this case, it is pretty certain, means that they are driven into the swamps, the woods, and the mountains, to die of starvation and exposure. The old fiendish spirit of slabard but die it must. grorace."

THE WENDELL PHILLIPS PUZZLE.

Did Mr. Wendell Phillips speak in favor of repudiating the national debt—or repudiating the rebel debt—or both, or neither? The thing is a hopeless puzzle. The telegraphic report contained one version; the Anti-Stavery Standard gave another; the Boston Courier reaffirmed the original statement; and now the agent of the Associated Press in Boston, aggrieved at some remarks of the Evening Post, sends the following note to his superior, which has been handed to us for publication:

handed to us for publication:

"Bosrox, June 10. The New York Evening Post of Friday says, that "Wendeil Phillips has fair rause of complaint against the careless or malicious reporter, who sent over the wires the garbled account of his speech." The editors are unjust in their remarks, as the report was made more in sorrow than malice; and all those within hearing of Mr. Phillips, who paid attention, knew it was truthful.

W. G. BLANCHARD."

We gladly do justice to Mr. Blanchard by publishing his note. But the question remains: What did Mr. Phillips say !-N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Phillips has since answered the interrogation of the Post, under his own signature, by explicitly leclaring that, in speaking of repudiation, he referred only to the rebel debt, Yet we deem it due to the reorter to State, that we have inquired of several reliable friends who were present, (as we were not, and therefore have no personal testimony to offer in the case,) as to their recollection of what Mr. Phillips said; and they all concur in stating that they understood him to say that, in case the rebel debt should be added to our own national debt, he should insist on the repudiation of both. There is some misunderstanding or forgetfulness on one side or the other; yet Mr. Phillips is entitled to the benefit of his disclaimer: though why he should have deemed the position, which he says he assumed, as either startling or effective, we really do not understand, for none but traitors or sympathizers with traitors entertain any other feeling or purpose. Nay, even they have not ha the audacity to suggest the possibility of such an al-ternative being presented to the country. In his fre-quent reference to it, therefore, Mr. Phillips stands quite alone; and we cannot but deprecate, as most unwise and uncalled for, his suggestion that the rebel debt will, in any conceivable contingency, be assumed by the Government. Surely, it is a gratuitous act o put into the heads of our enemies an idea which, in their insanest state, they have never entertained. Should it hereafter be pressed by them, through a deresponsibility will rest more largely upon Mr. Phillips than upon any other person. Besides, should the country so stultify itself, be so lost to all sense of shame and moral principle, as to consolidate the rebel debt with its own, how would Mr. Phillips or any other man be able to discriminate in the payment of his taxes? Must not the repudiation be entire, or the whole indebtedness met? Not for one moment, however, under any circum-

stances, can we entertain the thought that, at any time near or remote, will any proposition be gravely made to Congress to pay the rebel debt, or any portion of it, however small. The Senator or Representative who shall dare to offer it will take his place in history with Judas, Cataline, and Jefferson Davis; and the party that shall have the profligacy to urge it will raise such a tempest of popular indignation as to be swept away like chaff.

s a bona fide rebel debt of enormous dimensions. But is any such debt in existence? We have in our possession a good many Confederate bank bills-fifties twenties, tens, fives, &c .- and on them all we find the payment to be due " two years after the ratification of take place when it may. reaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America." It was a pledge equally cupning and worthless. The Confederate States are Cabinet, that their influence and efforts may be used on-entities, and their debt was based upon conditions that have never been and will never be complied with. Why, then, talk of the possibility of its being

"THE NATION."

As the Liberator is to terminate its publication a he close of its present volume, we are glad to be able to commend to its friends and patrons the new weekly periodical which is to commence in the city York on the 6th of July ensning, entitled THE NATION," believing as we do that it will be eminently deserving of the most liberal patronage. not only for its superior literary and scientific merits, but for its elevated moral tone, its high sense of polit- understand freedom to mean industry, and the enjoyical rectitude, its soundly reformatory spirit, and its ment of the legitimate fruits thereof; for he that thorough advocacy of the rights of the freedmen at the hope of money-making, but have subscribed to this enterprise in the spirit of public benefactors, and for the purpose of establishing a first class journal in towards our former owners, but we are willing to let the interest of humanity, progress, the common weal-They have laid a broad and liberal foundation, and are resolved to spare neither pains nor expense in se- us likewise. curing for its pages the best talent on both sides of the Atlantic. It will be the handsomest, the cheapest, and the ablest weekly periodical in the land. The Prospectus, see advertising column.]

In this connection we append the following from the Detroit Advertiser, to which our attention has been called by a friend :-

"WARRINGTON," the Boston correspondent of the Springheld Republican, in discussing the merits, or rather demerits of the announced contributors to the new enterprise of the Nation newspaper, in characteristically slashing style, says: "Some of the advertised writers for the Nation have no newspaper talent. Garrison, for instance, is one of the dullest of writers." This ad captandum snap judgment may do for marines and greenhorns; old voyagers know better than to believe in any such ignorant or biased dicts. Garrison slone was the life of the Liberator, and when he was absent from his columns, as he was frequently for weeks, none of his lieutenants could take his place, and the editorial page would be stale, flat and unprofitable, and as dry as "the remainder biscuit." He is a sound, vigorous writer of pure English, with vitality sufficient to make up for the prurient imagination of a dozen haphazard paragraphists or jaundiced cynics. The "Bohemian Club," of which "Warrington" is a distinguished chief, who swoop over literature like crows over a cornfield—now Æsop, and now McGrawler, but never coming within a thousand miles of Pope or Byron—may be composed of gentlemen of wonderful mutual admiration, but they are exceedingly shably critics when they set down Wm. L. Garrison as "one of the dullest of writers." It is "high life below "WARRINGTON," the Boston correspondent of the by critics when they set down Wm. L. Garrison a "one of the dullest of writers." It is "high life below stairs," indeed, when the apostles of anti-slavery pre-

"Warrington" is one of those who mistake in the list of contributors to "THE NATION," it would pected. have added immensely to the interest and value of that journal! Who knows? "What private grief he has, alas! we know not."

PHONETIC SHORT-HAND. Mr. D. P. LINDSEY WILL nmence a popular class for instruction in Phonetic Short Hand, at reduced rates, on Monday evening, June 10, at Bryant, Stratton & Co.'s Business College, 6 Summer Street, Boston, where further particulars will be given. This new method of spelling and writing has an important bearing upon the cause of popular education, and is specially deserving the attention of

It is understood that Henry Winter Davis deliver the oration at Chicago, on the Fourth of July, and will take strong negro suffrage ground.

The Baptist Association, of New York, and the Eastern Association of Seventh Day Baptists have passed resolutions in favor of negro suffrage.

A meeting was held in Norfolk on Wednesday vening, last week, to organize a party to promote groes were present. Keep the ball moving! Freedom and equality for all.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH.

At a large meeting of colored citizens, held at Petersburg, Va., May 31, 1865, the following resolutions were offered, discussed and adopted :

Whereas, This rebellion against the Constitutions uthority of the United States Government has been raged for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the system of American slavery, and to establish Southern Confederacy on its basis. And whereas God has, in his all-wise Providence, overthrown their ower, and the leaders of this foul and gigantic rebel ion have been taken as prisoners, and some of then have been indicted for treason against the Government of the United States. And whereas, the supremacy of the United States Government has been maintained by the combined forces of the black and white soldiers on many bloody battle-fields; there-

Resolved. That we, the colored citizens of Peters burg, Va., and true and loyal citizens of the United States of America, claim, as an unqualified right, the privilege of setting forth respectfully our grievances, and demanding an equality of rights under the

Resolved. That we have vindicated our right to the full exercise and enjoyment of these rights, at Milligan's Bend, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Olustee, Petersburg, and last, though not least, we had the disinguished honor of being the first regiment to march into that stronghold of rebeldom, the city of Rich-

Resolved, That New Orleans in 1812, and Red Bank, Valley Forge, and other battles, fought both by land and sea, in the Revolution, by the colored man, present still stronger claims to our right to the Resolved, That representation and taxation go hand

n hand, and it is diametrically opposed to republican institutions to tax us for the support and expense of the Government, and deny us, at the same time, the right of representation. Resolved, That the fundamental basis upon which this our republican form of government is established.

is, that all such governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Resolved. That our color nor former enslavement is

no just cause for our proscription nor disfranchisement, as the word white, nor slave, is not found in the Contitution of the United States.

Resolved. That our comparative ignorance is no just reason for our disfranchisement, as we can compare favorably with a large number of our white fellow-citizens, both natives and foreigners, in point of intelligence-many of whom can neither read nor write, and know nothing of the institutions of the country. We, therefore, hold that any discrimination made against us as a class that does not apply to them, is both unjust and wicked.

Resolved, That we cheerfully submit to any prorision, however rigid, that will apply with equal force to our white fellow-citizens, notwithstanding the fact that they have had all the facilities and opportunities for moral and intellectual development.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in our present Chief Magistrate, Andrew Johnson, be fear much the influence of so-called Unionists, who have hitherto entertained the most inveterate feelings This is upon the supposition, of course, that there of hatred against the Government of the United States, but now have taken the oath of allegiance to support the Government, with all their vindictive feelings of hatred against the colored man, as such cant expect justice at their hands, let reconstruct

Resolved, That our prayers shall be offered up to Almighty God, in behalf of the President and his in the future for our political enfranchisement, as they have in the past in securing to us our physical

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, we have lost a Patriot, a Statesman, and Philanthropist, whose loss we sincerely deplore and that as he in the natural goodness and generosity of his heart, proclaimed freedom to the slave, we trust in God, that his successor, President Andrew Johnson, may also use his influence in sccording to us that equally sacred right-the elective

Resolved. That we scorn and treat with contemthe allegation made against us, that we understand freedom to mean idleness and indolence; but we do

White & Potter, State Printers, No. 4, and the ablest weekly periodical in the land. The friends of freedom and equal rights, of art and science, Historic Address of Gevernor Andrew, on the ocof literature and politics, universally, should take an casion of dedicating the Monument to Ladd and interest in its widest circulation, and promptly give Whitney, members of the Sixth Regiment, M. V. M., to it their countenance and subscription. [For its killed at Baltimore, April 19th, 1861, delivered at Lowell, June 17th, 1865. In concluding, the Governor says, "It is another shaft added to the monumental columns of Middlesex. Henceforth shall the inhabi tants of Lowell guard for Massachusetts, for patriotism, and for liberty, this sacred trust, as they of Acton of Lexington, of Concord, protect the votive stones which commemorate the men of April. '76."

Lee & Shepard have just published, in a andsome volume of 378 pages, TENANT: or the Adventures of an Army Officer-A Story of the Rebellion-by Oliver Optic, author of Rich and Humble,' 'In School and Out,' 'The Boat Club,' 'All Aboard,' &c. This volume is a sequel to The Soldier Boy.' The material for the work so far as its historical relations are concerned, has been derived from authentic sources; not from books and papers only, but from intelligent and reliable persons who participated in the stirring scenes of which they gave testimony. It is a narrative of personal adventure, rather than a connected historical account of the operations before Richmond; and will greatly interest THE MODERN AGE. This is an outgrowth of the

Progressive Age," a little paper which has been issued from Hopedale for five or six years past by B. J Butts and his lady. The present enlarged form of the pancy for genius, and smartness for ability. Perhaps, paper in neat covers cannot fail to render it acceptable nowever, if his name had been substituted for our own to the class of persons from whom patronage is ex-

The Friend of Progress, for June, contains articles on the death and character of President Lincoln, by John Weiss and O. B. Frothingham. It would be difficult to select finer tributes to his memory than both of these. Mrs. Cora L. V. S. Hatch has a poem on the same topic. Alice Cary and Geo. S. Burleigh also contribute poems. Rev. E. C. Towne continues his review of Beecher, and there are other articles of

HARPER'S MONTHLY, for July, is as brilliant as ever. Its illustrations of Prison-Life detail some of the hardships our patriotic soldiers endured while prisoners in the South. Other illustrations are very fine. Buy the work of Williams & Co.

COMPANION POETS FOR THE PEOPLE. Ticknor & Fields have published the second number of their Illustrated Volumes of Poetry, compromising "Songs FOR ALL SEASONS, by Alfred Tennyson; " with illus rations by Maclise, Creawick, Eytinge, Barry, Fenn, and Perkins. Each volume will contain about one hundred pages, and from ten to twenty illustrations on wood. Price 50 cents. It will prove a popular

CONVENTION OF FRIENDS OF PROGRESS

GRANVILLE, (N. Y.) June 19, 186 DEAR GARRISON—The Friends of Progress, in egion, closed, last evening, a three-days' Coin Middle Granville. It was numerously an Men and women came together, carrestly inter thorough discussion—so far as time would allow thorough discussion as a more yound allow the subjects which directly relate to the elevation progress of themselves, their children, and their progress of themselves, and their convergence, and their convergence, and from vermont, and from gions around Lakes Champlain and George, a gions around sand from around Tor as Albany. It was a gathering of true and carnett that are delivered from the despotism of author and are siming to be true to God and Humaniy as

elations.

The following resolutions will indicate the inteller ual and spiritual condition and tendency of those vinposed the Convention :-

Resolved. That the authority of the human sails Resolved, A mat the autitutions and books; ad its when these conflict with that, it is our day brief when these conflict with that, it is our day brief when these connect the voice of God wiking their teachings, and obey the voice of God wiking on all subjects, on all occasions, and in all related

Whereas, nothing is true or right because the his affirms it, and nothing is true or wrong because Bible condemns it; therefore, Resolved, That a text from the Bible, because it

from the Bible, can be no evidence that any principles ple is true or false, nor that any practice is figure wrong; and that in an argument for or against a principle or practice, we will not offer nor accepting text from the Bible, nor from any book, as auth pro or con, on any subject. Resolved, That our opposition is not in the Risk. but to false and pernicious views respecting it, tater

but to take and permitting the church and clery; one of which is, that it is absolute authority, and that whether ever is in it is true, because it is in it; and this error we deem it a sacred duty to seek to overhow, in cause it is the great enemy of all progress. Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors, at a len rage, often dethrones reason, makes men demonar and results in quarrelling, fighting, robbing, prosing tion, the starvation of innocent children, and in the

horrible abuse and murder of loved ones, and largely augments crimes and criminals of all kinds Resolved, That rumselling is among the deeper and darkest crimes that curse the human race, and

deserves the execration and score of mankind. These resolutions were earnestly but calmly decussed. Those relating to the authority of the Bible were adopted by the Convention. On this fatal error rest the monstrons theological dogmas, and the reigion of observances, that now be wilder the people of Christendom. This error of the church and clerg respecting the Bible, has been the foundation of the support given by that book to slavery, war, intenperance, polygamy, to the hanging of witches, and the horrors of the Inquisition.

The following Address was read to the Convention, and adopted, none dissenting

THE BALLOT WHAT DOES IT MEAN? WHO SHALL ESE IT?

To the Citizens of the United States:

In all governments, the supreme power or sorereignty must be lodged in one, in a few, or in the many. In the American Republic it is in the many That which Blackstone calls "the supreme, irresis ble, absolute, uncontrolled authority or sovereignty, is in the people, from whom the government derives all its powers. The majority of the voters as that is determined by the ballot, represents the people.

If the Republic ever dies, it will die, not by the bullet, but by an abuse of the ballot. As the ballot is its life, so it may be its death. Not the bullet, but the ballot, by its abuse, is the great source of danger, in all democratic governments.

Two things are, by the present crisis in our nation's history, forced upon public notice in regard to the bellot: i. e. (1.) What does it mean? (2.) Who shall use it ?

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

It means power in the voter, not only over himself, but also over the life, liberty, and property of each and every man, woman, and child over whom the gorernment holds jurisdiction. It means not only power but "supreme, irresistible, absolute, uncontrolled power over the domestic, social, commercial, ecclesia tical, and political relations and institutions of all the people. The voter is the sovereign; the ballet is the of his sovereignty, and the means by which he makes known his sovereign will. The ballot is the governing power; and whatever influence the government exercises over the condition and happiness of the people, is exercised by the voter. All the good or evil done to all or to any portion of the people is done by the voters. They are the principal; the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the government are but agents, chosen and paid by them to do their work. But the sovereign power i with the voters, and the ballot is the symbol of that power, and the instrument by which they execute

You, the voters, as the sovereign power, must answer this. The ballot is not a natural, but a conventional right. Whom will you invest with this 'uncontrolled' power over your homes, your lives, your persons and property? 1. THOSE WHO SELL THEIR TOTES!

Will you put this symbol of power into the hards

of a man, who takes it, and hastens to the political

market, saying-" The party that will give me the

most whisky, the most money, or fattest office, shall have my vote ? " He, in effect, sells for whisky, money or office your homes, your life, your liberty, proper ty and country; for the ballot is there present solute power over them all. Will you invest such men with such power over all you hold dear! 2. THOSE WHO BUT VOTES! There are those who enter the market where beliefs

are sold, saying to one-" How much whisky for you vote ?" to another-" How much money for yours and to another, "What office for yours! litical market is full of these sellers and buyers of ballots. Their stock in trade is, your homes, your liberty, your country, your life, and the lives of all that are dear to you. Will you invest these hucksten in your own and your country's destiny with this symbol of "absolute authority" over you? 8. DRUNKARDS!

Stand by the ballot-box on election day. See that babbling drunkard, reeling up to deposit the vote that is to decide the destiny of your wives and children, and of all that you deem most sucred and dear. If they are too drunk to walk up, those are ever at head who are ready to bring them up. Shall such men be allowed to wield this power over you and your! You would not trust yourself, family and properly, 06 board of a ship, with a drunken captain, nor in a train with a drunken engineer or conductor. Will you trust the destiny of the Republic with its priceless and countless treasures aboard a national ship or train, and place at the helm or engine a poor, helpless sot ! It is appalling to see the American Republic, lader with the hopes and aspirations of hundreds of millions rushing to its destiny, under the control of idiotic, staggering drunkards. They have no power to guide themselves. Will you place them at the belm of the ship of State, freighted with your wives and children, your homes, and the life of a nation, that is regarded

as the last hope of earth's toiling millions? 4. THOSE WHO AVOW A HIGHER ALLEGIANCE TO A

FOREIGN DESPOT ! There are hundreds of thousands in our midst, and their number is rapidly increasing, who profess a higher allegiance to a foreign power than to the goten ment under which they live. The ballot, in hands, is wielded by that foreign despot. That soulwith al the elec PROTI

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potism of authority, and Humanity in all indicate the intellect. endency of those who of the human soul is and books; and that

is our duty to reject ice of God within us, and in all relations. tht because the Bible. wrong because the e Bible, because it is nce that any princi-y practice is right or t for or against any

offer nor accept any y book, as authority is not to the Bible, respecting it, enter-n and clergy; one of ority, and that whatin it; and this error eek to overthrow, be ll progress. ng liquors, as a beveakes men demoniacs,

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athority of the Bible On this fatal error logmas, and the reliwilder the people of e church and clergy, the foundation of the slavery, war, inter ging of witches, and g :--

BHALL USE IT ! 8 2 eme power or so in a few, or in the e supreme, irresist ity or sovereignty. government derives the voters, as that i

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vill die, not by the lot. As the ballot is ot the bullet, but the source of danger, in crisis in our nation's ce in regard to the mean ? (2.) Who

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ot only over himself, nd property of each over whom the govommercial, ecclesias nstitutions of all the gn; the ballot is the will. The ballot is stever influence the condition and happiby the voter. All any portion of the They are the princiexecutive branche , chosen and paid by sovereign power is

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a hold dear ! VOTES? market where ballots uch whisky for your money for yours?
yours?" The p lers and buyers of your homes, you and the lives of all vest these hucksters stiny with this syn ion day. See that

leposit the vote that wives and children, sered and dear. It see are ever at ha Shall such men bo r you and yours? ly and property, on ptain, nor in a train aductor. Will you rith its priceless at al ship or train, and helpless sot! It is public, laden with indreds of millions atrol of idiotic, stagno power to guide at the helm of the

wives and children, n, that is regarded ALLEGIANCE TO A s in our midst, and

who profess a highhan to the govern-be ballot, in their lespot. That soul-

bjects in an countries, accessing that freedom of secence and worship"; freedom of the press, of sech, and of assembly is "delirium," and "the libof perdition." The doctrines that all power is ty of perdition the people, that the majority shall rule, and that all in authority, in Church and State, receive appointments and their power from the people, der subject to their will; these essential principles of free democratic institutions are branded by that igrant as madness and crime. Will your place your own and your country's desmin the hands of those who say their first alle-

es bigot has recently issued his decrees to all his

g is due to a foreign power and whose votes are rolled by him? If so, then it is true that the destiny of the American Republic is to be decided by a a tyrant, who regards this and all governments reign ty allegiance to him; and who affirms that all dences against his religion ought to be punished as slong by the strong arm of the law.

Will you invest that bigoted oppressor with a reconsible power over your own and your country's You do, when you place the ballot in the desimple of his subjects, whom he sends among you for he purpose of placing you and yours, by an abuse of the ballot, at his disposal, and who east their votes in interests of their sovereign beyond the seas.

5. THE NEGRO.

Will you exclude the intelligent, industrious and leral negro from the ballot, because God made him hisck, and give it to the ignorant, drunken vagabond, rioter and traitor because he is white? Will you inreal drankenness, bribery, brutality, treason, and eveerime with uncontrolled power over yourselves and orer all you hold dear, because they are dressed in while, while you withhold it from sobriety, industry, intelligence, honesty, and loyalty, because they are dressed in black? If you will thus insult God and outrage Humanity, you deserve the doom to which impartial justice will consign you.

6. THE WOMEN. Will you invest ignorance and vice with this abs late power over your homes, your property, persons, lives and country, because they are embodied in mascaline form, and exclude from its exercise intelligence and virtue, because they appear in female form? The intelligence, piety, and love of peace, order and leastly of this nation are more generally embodied and made manifest in women than in men. Whose the is so bound up in the purity, peace and prosperity of home, of society, and of the republic, as that of wives and mothers, your daughters and sis-Tet you exclude all these from the use of the hallot, because they are women, while you give it to drunkards and rioters, (to whom snarchy and murder pastimes,) because they are men. You act as if you thought your persons, property and country were afer in the hands of masculine drunkenness, bribery, ruption, anarchy and murder, than in the hands of Sminine purity, peace, order and prosperity. You act as if you preferred adversity and ruin by the votes men, to prosperity and salvation by the votes of n. Would you rather see your country desolate by ballots in the hands of drunken and vicious men than have it made prosperous and happy by votes in the hands of sober and virtuous Would you rather have your wives made widows, your children orphans, and your loved ones killed and maimed in battle, or starved in prison by a civil war brought by an abuse of the ballot by men. degrated by every vice, than to have them all saved and made happy by that power in the hands of women ennobled by every virtue ?

Will you deny the ballot to those who are most deeply concerned to preserve and perpetuate the American Republic, with all its divine principles and in invincible power to elevate and save the race of man, simply because they are women? Will you deny it to the only really loyal and liberty-loving people of the South because God made them negroes : while you give it to those who by a four years' civil var have laid the mangled bodies of half a million of your loved ones in bloody graves, simply because they

With the experiences and facts of the recent citil war originating solely in a crime against the ballot, and in long years of abuse of that symbol of power in the hands of slavemongers and traitors, and their corrupt and ambitions allies; and with the fuare looming up before you, freighted with a glorious eringlerious destiny to unborn millions, and States the md nations yet to be; can you go on in your rashtiments than the New York meeting.

It heard a gentleman speak with great point and oyal and liberty-loving because God made them negrees; while you commit your own and your country's future to treason, drunkenness, ignorance, and o moral, social, and political corruption, because they come to the polls in masculine form, draped in white? Drunkards and drunkard-makers, and those who wek to spread around them domestic, social and political corruption, cannot be loyal to a "republica hem of government." They are traitors to demomatic institutions, whose only basis is intelligence, purity, integrity, honesty and loyalty to God and Huminity in every relation of life. Those who, by precept and example, exert an influence adverse to dosestic, social and political virtue and integrity, are the real sappers and miners of the American Repuband as such are to be more vigilantly guarded eginst by the lovers of freedom and free institution than any other traitors. The Republic has more to ear from the ballot in the hands of such insidious trainers than from the bullet in the hands of millions of its open enemies.

If this Republic ever dies, it will die by the ballot the hands of those who, for a price, are ready to the it in the interests of avarice, ambition, despotism and partyism. All that is dear to you and yours as nen and women; all that is august in the career of Suze and Nations; and all that is grand and triumlast in the destiny of the Human Race, appeals to on to guard the ballot against abuse. See to it that tose only shall use it who will use it for impartial atice, liberty, and equality before God and the law A CRIME AGAINST THE BALLOT IS A DEATH-BLOW ENED AT THE HEART OF THE REPUBLIC. Guard, ien, this symbol of Democratic Sovereignty, as you sould your lives, your homes and your country.
HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The following resolution was adopted :-

Resolved, That this Convention of friends of freeon and progress do earnestly urge upon all who fould save the American Republic from those who rould make the ballot the means of its destruction, with all its countless blessings to the human race, to ire themselves into a National League, to protect e elective franchise from abuse, and to enlighten be people on the two great questions-What does the ballot mean? Who shall use it? H. C. W.

PROTEST OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH IN CONCORD, N. H.

A majority of the members of this Society having, accordance with the imperative demand of one of eir members-Onslow Stearns-voted, at an inmeeting, held on the 9th instant, to close their one of worship until further notice, and the house ring been closed the last two Sundays in accordand with this informal and illegal vote, the church, A meeting held yesterday, the 18th inst., adopted a following Resolution by a unanimous vote :--

Resolved, That this church feels aggrieved at the ation of the Society, at its recent informal meeting, toting to close the meeting-house against the minmer and those who desire to sit under his ministrahing; and they hereby express the hope that the Socity, at the legal meeting soon to be held, will vote a aror of reopening it.

One hundred and fifty thousand copies of a

EQUAL RIGHTS.

est bigot all countries, declaring that "freedom of

be poured in by the cartload from every square mile of the free States, that emancipation may be made complete by requiring an article in the Constitution of every reconstructed State, giving the rights of citizens and suffrage on the same terms to all, without distinction of color. Now is the time to lay the axe to the root of the tree, remembering that there is a tide in the well being and salvation of nations as well as of individuals, which, if unimproved, may never return. Let not the rulers of the present make the mistake that the founders of our government did when they consented to giving slavery a little time to die out. It is the extreme of cruelty and injustice to leave the status of the colored race to the tender mercies of their late masters. It is palpably intended as a concession to the rebels, hoping thereby to conciliate them; but it will not-they will sooner become loyal to the government by pursuing the other course. It is also urged that the laws of suffrage have always been left to the several States to regulate for themselves, and that some of our free States do not allow the negroes to vote, and also have invidious laws based on color. But this argument is of very little force as relates to the question now in hand. The free States have remained loyal, and while so, retain all their rights of State legislation. However mistaken and narrow may be their policy, Congress cannot interfere; but the rebel States have by the act of rebellion forfeited their civil, legal and political rights, and Congress and the Administration have unoubtedly the same authority to declare the conditions on which they shall be restored to the privileges of the Union and the protection of the Government, and also the status of the emancipated portion of the people, as they have on account of rebellion to enact laws of confiscation and emancipation; and without this further legislation, emancipation will be but a dead letter-the South will gain fourteen additional Representatives and Presidential Electors, and will

INCIDENTS BY THE WAY.

in a short time be as dominant in Congress as before

PORTSMOUTH, (Ohio,) June 20, 1865.

W. L. GARRISON: My FRIEND-Last week I was at Cincinnati, and regretted much being unable to spend more time at hour's hearing, and from report of others, I judge ten and madness to refuse the ballot to the most init was more broadly generous touching religious senTo His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the

they swept past us. At Cincinnati were 1000 rebel prisoners released from Camp Chase, and boys in gray

mixed peacefully, on the wharf, in the crowd. I had not only the beauty of scenery, but a noble book to read on the boat-" The Ideal Attained," by Mrs. Farnham. It has not merely beauty of style, but loftiness of thought and earnestness of purpose thrilling through each page. Her ideal of the mutual trust and reverence for man and woman in marriage

Stopping at a hotel over Sunday at Ironton, shove here, I heard from my window the talk of a group of men sitting beneath the trees along the sidewalk. One young man was using up, with great vigor, a company of negro-haters, and others listened with great satisfaction. He told them negroes were better workers, better fighters, and would be better voters, than many white men he knew in Ohio. This morning I met an intelligent Kentuckian, who said they were in the midst of the agitation on the Constitution al Amendment. A large majority in his region were in favor of sweeping slavery away forever, and alive was different in other regions, and they had a work before them. He talked against the "peculiar institution" with a plainness and power which made Northern Abolitionists seem tame. So moves the tide; yet there are obstacles enough in the way to

call for work and watchfulness, constant and vigilant. At a Kentucky town where our boat stopped, a colored soldier came aboard, a civil and intelligent man. Had he been white, the porter would have carried his trunk; as it was, he carried one end, and as it was placed on the forward deck aloft, the owner. stopping a moment to cast a glance around him, stepped quietly down to the lower deck among the crew. Not good enough to sit near the man he had fought for! I wished he had tried the experiment, for he might not have been molested. But he seemed a ca-

pable judge as to that. A boat, crowded with soldiers, is just stopping for provisions. I look out to see the waving of flags and handkerchiefs, and the great, hearty cheers come rolling up, full of life. A cappon is fired from the shore and the sharp echoes come rattling back from the high bluffs on the Kentucky side. This is a city of some 10,000 people, and here, as at Ironton, and among the hills back of the river, are great iron mills and fur-

I hope soon to go Northward, where the sun blazes less fervently, and get a breath of the pure air of the

Yours, truly, G. B. STEBBINS.

At the recent commencement at Adrian College, Michigan, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws nch hiography of Abraham Lincoln have been N. Y., and that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Hiram Mattison of New York City.

LIBERTY OF DISCUSSION

FRIEND GARRISON—I apprehend that the "partition wall" between Colonizationists and Abolitionists is now broken down. As the black people are free, they are, of course, free to go to other countries, or to remain here, "wherever it liketh them best"; and it would seem as though the only hope for the colonization and regeneration of Africa lies in the inducements offered to colored men to emigrate there.

I have just read with intense indignation of the treatment of colored persons in Richmond by those in Federal authority. I refer more particularly to the case of Ned Scott. Of what advantage was it to this man that President Lincoln had declared him free? Did ever slaveholding brutality exceed this? I hope the attention of Secretary Stanton will be called to this outrage, and that Col. Krautzer and all others who were active in the matter will be visited with the law, let him be lawfully punished in the same way this outrage, and that Col. Krautzer and all others who were active in the matter will be visited with the punishment they deserve. If a negro violates the law, let him be lawfully punished in the same way and to the same extent that any other law-breaker is punished. Gen. Butler ought to be sent to Richmond.

I am glad to notice that the voice of the press is almost unanimous in favor of placing the negro on the same plane as to political, legal and civil rights as the white man. This only will make emancipation a blessing to him. For our own safety it should be done. We need the loyal negro vote to neutralize the rebel vote at the South, and the Roman Catholic vote in the North and West, and also for the physical safety of the white population at the South; for how long will a people, knowing that they are free, and having learned the use of arms, endure the barbarities described in the Richmond Times already refered to, or other barbarities that have recently been reported, such as having their ears, lips and noses cut off? The scenes of St. Domingo will be re-enacted; for be it remembered, that it was only after they feared they were to be balked of their promised freedom that the colored men there rose to visit a just indignation on their white oppressors. Let petitions be poured in by the cartload from every square mile that they enjoyed five years ago, it is the height of absurdity to represent the sayings and doings of the Fancuil Hall meeting as either disloyal or out of the common course of things. As to the charge that they show Boston to be as sectional as Charleston, that well-apring of rebellion, it is a scandalous libel, and proceeds from a base spirit that is ever ready to fawn upon power, whether it be in the hands of slaveholders or of abolitionists.—Boston Traveller.

The following are the Resolutions unanimously a opted at the Faneuil Hall meeting last week:—

Resolved, That we render our devout thanks to God that He has been with us, as He was with our fathers, and that which, if we are true to ourselves and to the principles of Republican Government, must be per-manent and beneficent.

Resolved, That the work of re-organizing govern-

ment and society in the rebel States requires of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Gov-ernment the most deliberate exercise of their powers of statesmanship, and that it is far more important that the task shall be performed well than it shall be

hat the task shall be performed went states, beerformed quickly.

Resolved, That in re-organizing the rebel States, the safety of loyal citizens in those States, the stability of our Government, and the claims of justice require that none shall be allowed to vote who are not loyal, and that none should be expelled from voting cause of their race or color. Resolved, That from the death of President Lin

Resolved, That from the death of President Lincoln we derive new motives for persevering labor to the end of securing to all the inhabitants of the land the inalienable rights proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That the life and character of President Johnson justify full confidence that he will carry out the great work for which President Lincoln laid down his life, establishing the United States of America on the broad and impregnable basis of wisdom and justice.

justice.

Resolved, That a committee of nine, consisting of Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq., Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Hon. Charles G. Loring, Hon. John G. Whittier, Rev. Jacob M. Manning, Samuel G. Howe, Esq., of George L. Stearns, Esq., John M. Forbes, Esq., and Wm. Endicott, Jr. be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States, urging the necessity of a re-organization of the revolted States upon just and correct principles.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. The following mer torious petitions have been forwarded to President Johnson by the colored citizens of Georgia:— To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the

SIR: We, the undersigned, Colored Citizens of the State of Georgia, respectfully represent, that w loyal, always have been loyal, and always will re "Western Unitarian Convention." From an in the service of the Government, we humbly petition ar's hearing, and from report of others, I judge to be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage.

SIR: We, the undersigned, Colored Citizens of the earnestness in favor of equal suffrage for white and black, as justice and therefore safety, amidst cordial response.

Came up the river on Saturday 140 miles—a de-

Came up the river on Saturday 140 miles—a delightful ride; the scenery varied by bluffs crowned
with green forests, and verdant plains of exceeding
beauty, on either side, and "la belle riviere" winding
its way in the midst.

We met seven steamboats filled with Sherman's
troops coming home from the war—crowded thick as
bees in a swarni, and sending up great shouts as
they swept past us. At Cincipnati were 1000 rebel
but for a People's Governor, who shall impartially but for a People's Governor, who shall impartially protect the rights of all, and faithfully sustain the

> THE PRESIDENT'S PLAIN TALK. The telegraphic report which we give elsewhere of the interview between President Johnson and the South Carolina delegation, though marred by some evident verbal errors, is decidedly, refreshing. The President said he intended to give his visitors a plain talk, and he was as good as his word. He told them that slavery was gone, and that South Carolina must come up and say so by her statute book, and by ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. If she did not do this, he said there was no longe that her Senators and Representational Amendment. It she did not do this, he said there was no hope that her Senators and Representatives would be admitted into Congress. All this was certainly enough. It is due to the "chivalry," however, to say that they received it in a very becoming manner. They were so anxious to get back to civil government in the Union, that they swallowed the President's lecture with the best grace they could, and (most wonderful to relate) they acknowledged that slevery was conselvent of political and moral and (most wonderful to relate) they acknowledged that slavery was not an element of political and moral strength, and that, in her notions about State rights, South Carolina had actually erred! This is almost too good to be true. It is a heavier crop of candor than we should suppose could have been raised from that soil in one season. But time will show.—Boston Jour-

The Late Erastus Ware.—Mr. Editor: When I heard of the death of this noble man, I was reminded of a conversation which I had with him in 1835. It was at the time when George Thompson was hunted by mobs, and found a home in the house of Mr. Ware. Anonymous letters of a threatening character were sent to Mr. W., in which he was directed to drive Mr. Thompson away. Mr. Ware stated to me that Mr. Thompson was not a dil alarmed, and did not desire any carnal weapons to be used if he was attacked, but he did, and he kept his gun loaded; had one loaded for his hired man: he meant to be prepared to defend himself and his friend. Said he—"Brother Thompson, my life is not worth having if I can't defend an honest man." Men who stood up in the trying days of '35 should not be forgotten.

EDWIN THOMPSON.

—Lynn Bulletin. THE LATE ERASTUS WARE .- Mr. Editor: When -Lynn Bulletin.

FOREIGN ITEMS. Mrs. Lincoln sent a reply to the It is stated that the Emperor of Austria has agreed to reinstate Maximilian in all his rights in Austria, in the event of his returning from Mexico.

Spain has ceased to extend belligerent rights to the onfederates by a decree duted June 4. Lord Brougham, in a speech at a banquet to the Prince of Wales at Fishmongers' Hall, earnestly called on the American Government to use their victory in mercy as well as in justice, and not stain the scaffold with the blood of prisoners whom they recently treated as warriors. The advice of his Lordship is quite uncalled for.

Judge Cowley has had an interview with President Johnson, and laid before him the complaints of the friends of colored suffrage in Charleston against Gen. Hatch and Gen. Gwyn, who refused them permission to hold political meetings in Charleston. The interview was very satisfactory, the President having assured the Judge that their grievances should be redressed at once, and the fullest liberty for political discussion should be secured to all.

The ex-patriot and ex-rebel John Mitchell, upon whom the sharp sting of criticism seems to have produced an effect, publishes a card in self-defence in the Daily News. Admitting that "so long as a Southern Confederacy existed," he "was a Confederate, a secessionist, or what some persons choose to term a rebel," he adds:

"I asked leave of nobody to come to this city, and to write in the News. Further, I do not conceive myself to be here, and going at large, by virtue of the 'amnesty' that some papers have mentioned. Neither have I asked any 'pardon;' and I trust the President will not press a pardon upon me until I shall have been first convicted of something. I should be obliged, with thanks for his politeness, to decline it.

This is a bit of gratuitous impudence, but it is quite of a piece with John Mitchell's previous perform-

SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS AT BULL RUN. Two monuments in honor of our dead have just been erected on the Boll Run battle-field. For the ledication ceremonies, Rev. John Pierpont wrote a hymn, the closing stanzas of which are as follows:

"Slavery may whet her cut-throat's knife, Or ram down her assassin's ball; The Martyr may lay down his life, Seward may bleed and Lincoln fall; But Freedom's arm is stronger yet, Lifted in earnest for her sons, Than is the traitor's bayonet— The murderer's knifo—the pirato's guns.

And so, upon the bloody spot
Where now this monument is raised,
Shall rebel bones and memories rot;
But patriot names for aye se praised."

THE BASE CONDUCT of the people of Bermuda in doing all in their power to injure this country during the late war, by aiding the rebels in blockade-running and a hundred other ways, is now reaping its just reward. The mcrchants of St. George's and Hamilton, who invested not only their gains, but their private means, in co-partnership with notorious Liverpool firms, in furnishing the rebels with ammunitions of war, find themselves hopelessly bankrupt by the collapse of the rebellion. Last year pestilential diseases stalked out of their blockade-runners, and swept scores of inhabitants to destruction. Numbers of the young men have degenerated into confirmed sots under the polluting influence of the loose Southerners and adventurers who have received their hospitality. These islanders, in fact, are to-day, says the New York Times, in a condition to excite commiseration rather than resentment.—Boston Transcript.

JEFF. DAVIS AND DR. BLACKBURN. A friend of urs is in possession of an autograph, of which the

"SENATE CHAMBER, 14th March, 1849. "Secretary of the United States Treasury:

"Sir—The enclosed letter of recommendation, in favor of Dr. Blackburn, is signed by gentlemen well known to me as of the highest respectability and intelligence.

Very truly, yours,

JEFF'N DAVIS."

The "Dr. Blackburn" was physician to one of the Southern marine hospitals, and is the yellow fever propagating scoundrel.—Dayton Journal.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI. The Italian hero hav-ing named his grandson after Mr. Lincoln, our Minis-ter to Italy, Mr. Marsh wrote to him, and thanked him. Garibaldi replied as follows:

CAPRERA, 27th March, 1865.

DEAR MR. MARSH:—The name of Lincoln, like that of Christ, makes the beginning of a glorious era in the history of humanity, and I am proud to perpetuate in my family the name of the great emancipator. The journals and the men who have opposed the cause of the great Republic are like the ass of the fable that kicked the lion, thinking him dead; but now that they see her rise again in all her majesty, they will change their language. The American question is vital for the liberty of the world, and its approaching solution must rejoice the hearts of honest men. CAPRERA, 27th March, 1865.

With affectionate emotion I kiss your lady's hand, ad am yours, G. GARIBALDI. and am yours.

WHAT GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA SAYS. It is im-What GOV. BROWN OF GEORGIA SAYS. It is important to hear all sides from the South at this juncture, so we give the statement of a "prominent gentleman," vouched for by the Albany Journal, who visited Gov. Brown of Georgia at the Capitol Prison a few days before his release. Says the Journal:

few days before his release. Says the Journal:

"As our frierd took him by the hand, the ruined Governor burst into tears. In reply to a question as to the condition of the State of Georgia and the temper of its people, he said: 'We are utterly broken down and crushed. We are completely at the mercy of our conquerors. Our punishment is terrible; our sufferings are almost greater than we can bear. Nearly all the young men—the decented young men—the sons of the wealthy citizens—have fallen in battle or died of diseases incident to the camp. Most of the middle-aged men have met with a similar fate.

Three-fourths of all the old men have either died broken-hearted, or been driven from their homes. The few that remain are virtually reduced to beggary. The power of the wealthy classes is destroyed. Men who,

a few years ago, were millionaires, are now forced to accept charity at the hands of our military commanders. The poor white masses are reduced to starvation; the blacks are suffering all the worst consequences of the violent sundering of the old social relations. In short, concluded Gov. Brown, 'society is in a condition of anarchy. Could the people of the North know how utter is our ruin, they would pity us in spite of their abhorrence of what they consider our treason against the Government.'" a few years ago, were millionaires, are now forced to

A PRESENT FOR GEN. GRANT. A presentation copy of Webster's New Illustrated Dictionary, for Gen. Grant, is now on exhibition at W. H. Piper & Co.'s bookstore, 123 Washington street. The volume is bookstore, 133 Washington street. The volume is one of the richest and most elegant specimens of book binding ever produced in this country. It was printed and bound at the Riverside Press, Cambridge. The book is bound in full dark green Levantine Turkey morocco, with no ornamenting, except band ruling of the exterior cover, while the inside of the covers is finished in a more elaborate style, exhibiting various ingenious devices of panel work in red, white and blue morocco, the outer border being divided into thirty-six pieces, upon each of which is a bright star of gold, answering to the thirty-six States of the Union. Equidatant from the four covers, on an interior line, are four other emblems in gold—a shield and eagle, the flag and the insignia of the office of Lieutenant General. In the centre of the inside cover is the inscriperal. In the centre of the inside cover is the inscrip tion in gold letters.

"LIBUTENANT GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT." Above this name, in a diamond figure, is the motto,

" I propose to move immediately on your works." And in another diamond figure, below the name,

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all

TERRIBLE SICKNESS AMONG THE COLORED PROFILE IN WILMINGTON, N. C. A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Raleigh, N. C., says that gentlemen, who have just returned from Wilmington, state "that a great mortality prevails among the colored people, and that they were dying so fast that coffins could not be procured to bury them. Typhus fever is the chief scourge. Strenuous efforts are made by the military authorities to prevent the accumulation of the late slave population in the towns, but the eagerness of these people to return to their old homes from the interior, where they were forcibly carried when our armiles took the coast, brings large numbers to these central points, from which they wait numbers to these central points, from which they wait opportunities to reach their destination. Once back where they were raised, they hope to meet old friends from whom the war has separated them, and to find employment. In some cases, the planters about Charlotte have driven the people away, in violation of military orders, and these must look for new homes. These slaveholders in spirit, who find they can no longer wield the lash and extort labor by compulsion, wish to see these poor people made as miserable as possible. They look upon their misfortunes (some, not all) with a kind of fiendish delight, and exclaim: "See there! the niggers will all die of starvation and neglect, now that we have ceased to protect them."

The same writer complains that the soldiers and military commanders abuse the poor wanderers, and gives an account of how they were robbed and the women violated by white men wearing the United States uniform. numbers to these central points, from which they wait

THE VOICE OF RHODE ISLAND. The Legislature of Rhode Island has adopted the following resolution on the subject of reconstruction:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Assembly and people of the State, that in the reconstruction of the governments of the States lately in rebellion against the government and authority of the United States, the usual power and legal authority vested in the Federal Government should be executed to secure equal rights, without respect to color, to all citizens residing in those States, iscluding berein the right of the elective franchise.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN QUEBEC. There was a destructive fire in Quebec last Thursday. Over a hundred and fifty buildings were burned, rendering five or six hundrd families homeless. The fire raged both sides of Champlain street, in which it took, running from east to west, nearly its whole extent, including the adjacent wharves, on which were wooden tenements. Champlain street is the only thoroughfare between the overhanging cliff of Cape Diamond and the river St. Lawrence. The buildings were very dry, the wind blowing, and the flames spread very rapidly. They were stopped at Diamond Harbor, as portion of which was burnt, and the shipping was greatly endangered. The loss of property was very large. Those thrown out of their homes were for the most part poor people—the tenements on the whatves being occupied by stevedores, laborers, and others. The houses were literally crammed with people, and the wonder is that no lives were lost.

The DEATH OF ADMIRAL DUPONT. Washington.

THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL DUPONT. Washingt The Dearn of Admiral Dupont. Washington, June 23. The Secretary of the Navy in a General Order announces to the Navy and Marine Corps the death of Admiral Dupont, after an honorable career of fifty years in the service of his country. The order further says: "This officer was distinguished for ability and acquirements in his profession, and filled with credit many important positions, both ashore and aftoat. He was especially distinguished for his decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal, S. C., on the 7th of November, 1861, for which he received the thanks of Congress."

THE CROPS AT THE WEST. A gentleman who has just been travelling over the Western States reports the wheat crop as very promising. The apple and entire fruit crop has been injured by spring frosts, and will be less than the average. Thousands of acres in the Southern portion of Indiana and Ohio, which the farmers have set apart for corn, still remain as in the first week of June, unplanted, owing to the wet weather. Corn planting has also been much delayed in Illinois by the rains, but on reaching Wisconsin and Minnesota, our traveller was much surprised to find the corn out of the ground, and growing finely.—Boston Traveller.

Boston Traceller.

27 At a recent meeting of the Grand Council of the Union League Association of Massachusetts, resolutions appropriately noticing the death of President Lincoln were adopted. It was also voted to recommend to the Subordinate Councils of the Union Leagues in this State, that they prepare to circulate among the people for signatures, and forward to the Constitution of the United States, at its next session, petitions, respectfully praying that a proposition be submitted to the several States for an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall declare and provide that persons of one color or race shall not be excluded from any political rights or privileges possessed by persons of any other color or race. This is the right action at the right time.

A gentleman just from Richmond states that several days since a Provost Marshal near there ordered seven colored men, who had committed some trifling offence, to be suspended by their thumbs, with their arms extended above their heads, until his return from a frolic. He was absent from his post nearly one whole day, and on his return found four of the men dead. He also says efforts were being made to hush the matter up. In:probable as the story is, it will be investigated by Gen. Howard.

Secretary Seward, in an official dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, gives the information that the Government of France has removed all restrictions heretofore imposed by it on the naval vessels of the United States in French ports. Secretary Seward also officially announces that the French Government has formerly rescinded its order granting to our Southern rebels belligerent rights.

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN LOUISIANA. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger learns from a reliable source in Louisiana, that it is the determination of the citizens of that State to make short work of the negro suffrage question, and to set the seal of the Pelican State at once upon her positive refusal to entertain the project in any shape whatever.

Gen. Saxton, in a letter to Gen. Howard, says that not far from Summerville, S. C., the freedmen are terribly oppressed—worse than in a state of slavery; they have been sent to work in chain-gangs, and often shot down without provocation. Bodies of murdered freedmen have been found in the woods, butchered by guerillas, who have banded together, under oath, to kill every able-bodied freedman found off his platestion.

Gen. Howard gives notice, that after this month rations will not be gratuitously issued to teachers of refugees or freedmen; or to any other persons voluntarily laboring for the benefit of such persons; but regularly appointed teachers, while on duty, will be allowed to buy rations of the government, just as army officers do. Free transportation will be granted to such teachers on government transports and military railroads.

It is the intention of Maj. Gen. O. O. How-ard to visit South Carolina sometime after the 4th of July, on business connected with the Freedmen's

There are between 30,000 and 40,000 acres of abandoned lands in the State of Virginia, more than half of which has been taken possession of by Gen. Howard in behalf of the Freedmen's Bureau.

NEW YORK, June 27. The Herald's Virginia correspondent says Gen. Terry has issued an order that, slavery having ceased, the municipal laws restraining the personal liberty of colored persons are
obsolete, and that the testimony of such persons will
be received before the military courts.

Gen. Hartsuff, commanding at Petersburg, has forhidden any more meetings of electors to firm of the progress and by the colored population in acquiring
the habits and desires of civilized life.

Seventh—Sound and impartial criticism of books and

oldden any more meetings of planters to fix prices for labor of negroes, or to make distinctions prejudicial to their interests. No difference in the rate of compensation for the same labor by whites and blacks is to be allowed.

Mr. Yeatman, President of the Western Branch of the Sanitary Commission at St. Louis, informs Gen Howard that he has received \$7000, voluntary contributions, from the colored troops in the vicinity of St. Louis, to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of the late President Lincoln.

The deposits in the Freedmen's Savings Bank at Hilton Head, since last October, have been over \$110,000. A portion of the depositors were white soldiers. MAJOR GENERALS MUSTERED OUT. It is stated that Generals Butler, Banks and Heintzelman, neg-lecting to send in their resignation on or before the 15th instant, were mustered out of service on Friday

There was in St. Louis a majority of nearly 6,000 against the new Constitution, for the State of Missouri. The returns from the State are not all in, but it is expected that the new Constitution will prevail, by a majority of at least 3000.

The news of Jeff. Davis' capture in England brought the Confederate Loan down from 12 to 14, (its last quoted rates), to 7 and 9.

The statue of Horace Mann is to be placed in ront of the State House in Boston, July 4th.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, in an interview with President Johnson on the subject of extending the right of suffrage to the blacks, assured him that in doing so he would be sustained by an overwhelming majority in all the Northern States.

To On Monday, May 29th, the London Times says, the last mile of the Atlantic Telegraph cable was completed. The connection of the two countries by it will be attempted in July.

The Richmond Times says the people of the South have graduated in the school of trials, and their diploma is their poverty and desolation.

The Crescent rebel regiment of New Orleans, composed of young men of the best families in the city, went into service originally for three months, 1100 strong. They were forced to remain in the service till the rebellion closed, when only 61 remained.

The Philadelphia Sketch Club has decided to offer a prize of two thousand dollars for the finest work of art, illustrative of the great American rebellion. Contributors must be residents of the United States, and must send in their contributions by the first of December, 1866. Pictures and statuary will be elicible to the urize. be eligible to the prize. The assassination trials are closing up, cour

The assassination trials are closing up, counsel tor the accused having the floor. That mysterious personage, Payne, turns out to be be Lewis Payne Powell, son of a Baptist minister in Florida. He is but twenty years old, and he entered the secession service in 1861 when he was sixteen, and fought in some of the greatest battles of the war. He was made an assassin by Booth, it is asserted.

THE CHICAGO FAIR. The great fair at Chicago closed on Tuesday evening. The total receipts were \$271,445. Other sums to come in will probably increase the amount to \$275,000.

Alick Stephens charges his treason to the account of the N. Y. Tribune. Jeff. Dayis, we presume, will charge his no the account of the Boston Liberator. But it would scarcely answer to hang Mr. Greeley and Mr. Garrison.—Traveller.

President Johnson has proclaimed that all Southern ports are open to the purposes of commerce. This is virtually an announcement that the war is over everywhere in America.

FOURTH OF JULY! ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION.

A mass meeting of the friends of Freedom will be

held at the Grove in Framingham, On TUESDAY, JULY 4TH, 1865.

It is hoped that all the friends of complete Eman cipation and of universal Suffrage, for which we now plead, will endeavor to be present and testify their appreciation of the great national issues impending. The crisis, certainly, is one which calls for the freest expressions of noblest thought and principles.

Among the speakers expected are Rev. Merrill Richardson, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Stephen S. Foster, Charles Lenox Remond, Abby Kelley Foster, Wm. Wells Brown, Andrew T. Foss Mrs. F. W. Harper, Henry C. Wright, Charles C. Burleigh, and others.

Trains will be run on the Boston and Worcester railroad and branches as follows :-

Leave Boston at 9.15, and Worcester at 9.40, A. M., stopping at way stations; also from Worcester at 9.25—an express train; and Millbury regular train— Milford 7.10, and 9.20; Northboro', 9.40; Marlboro', 7.24, and 10.08. Fares to the Grove and back from Boston, Worcester and Millbury, \$1 for adults, and 50 cents for children. From Grafton, Newton and West Newton, adults 90 cents, children 45 cents. From Milford and branch, Northboro', Marlboro' Wellesley, Grantville, Cordaville, Southboro' and Westboro', 75 cents for adults, and 40 cents for children. From Natick, Holliston and Ashland, 50 cents for adults, and 30 cents for children. Returning, leave the Grove for Boston, Milford and Worcester, at 5, P. M. For way stations above Framingham, ex-

cept Westboro', at 5; Northboro' branch, at 5.30. Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove : for those not coming by cars, 15 cents for adults, and 10 cents for children. Those who come by railroad admitted free. No fireworks allowed within the Grove enclosure.

The house at the Grove will be open for refresh-

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in Waverley Hall, opposite the Railroad Depot at South Framingham.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The eighth Union Meeting of the friends of Temperance will be held at Island Grove, Abington, on Tuesday, July 4th. Able speakers will be present and address the assembly. The Abington Brass Band will assist on the occasion. It will be-as it always is-a large gathering, and all who desire to spend the day free from rum influences are invited to be present.

EDWIN THOMPSON, In behalf State Temperance Alliance June 30.

THE NATION,

WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE,

SCIENCE AND ART, Will be published July 6, 1865.

Its main objects will be-

First-The discussion of the topics of the day, and, above ll, of legal, economical and constitutional questions, with eater accuracy and moderation than are now to be found

n the daily press.

Second—The maintenance and diffusion of true dem rinciples in society and government, and the advocacy and illustration of whatever in legislation or in manne seems likely to promote a more equal distribution of the uits of progress and civilization. Third-The earnest and persistent consideration of the

ondition of the laboring classes at the South, as a matter of vital interest to the nation at large, with a view to the removal of all artificial distinctions between them and the rest of the population, and the securing to them, as far as education and justice can do it, of an equal chance in the race of life. Fourth-The enforcement and illustration of the dectrine

noral, political and material, in their elevation, and that here can be no real stability for the republic so long as they are left in ignorance and degradation. Fifth-The fixing of public attention upon the political

that the whole community has the strongest interest, both

importance of popular education, and the dangers which a system like ours runs from the neglect of it in any porion of our territory.

Sixth—The collection and diffusion of trustworthy in formation as to the condition and prospects of the Southern States, the openings they offer to capital, the supply

the progress made by the colored population in acquiring

rorks of art. THE NATION will not be the organ of any party, sect or body. It will, on the contrary, make an earnest effort to bring to the discussion of political and social question really critical spirit, and to wage war upon the vices of violence, exaggeration and misrepresentation, by which so much of the political writing of the day is marred.

The criticism of books and works of art will form one of its most prominent features; and pains will be taken have this task performed in every case by writers posessing special qualifications for it.

It is intended, in the interest of investors, as well as of

the public generally, to have questions of trade and inance treated every week by a writer whose position and haracter will give his articles an exceptional value, and render them a safe and trustworthy guide. A special correspondent, who has been selected for his

ork with some care, is about to start in a few days fe journey through the South. His letters will appear every ek, and he is charged with the duty of simply reporting what he sees and hears, leaving the public as far as possi ble to draw its own inferences. The following writers, among others, have been secured,

> HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, Joux G. WHIPPIPE SAMUEL ELIOT, (Ex-Pres. Trin, College, Hart-Prof. Torrey, (Harvard.)

either as regular or occasional contributors :

Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, Prof. CHILD. (Harvard.) CHARLES E. NORTON, Judge Boxp, (Baltimore,) EDMUND QUINCY, Prof. W. D. WHITNEY, (Yale,) Prof. D. C. GILMAN, (Yale,) Judge DALY, Prof. Dwienr, (Columbia College,) Judge WAYLAND, FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED. Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS. HENRY T. TUCKERHAN. BAYARD TAYLOR, C. A. BRISTED, C. L. BRACE. RICHARD GRANT WHITE,

THEODORE TILTON. R. H. STODDAND, &c. Ac.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

A more extended list will be published in a few days. Torms, \$3 per annum.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher, No. 130 Nasmu st., New York.

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Degree in

Poetry.

For the Liberator.

TO THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT, ON HIS EIGHTIETH BIRTH-DAY.

While num'rous friends with garlands crown You, stanch old vet'ran chief, For merit that for one to own Almost exceeds belief,

One jewel in your glittering crest Escaped their dazzled eyes ; If not the brightest and the best, Tis one that all should prize.

Like water sparkling in the sun Or Moses' symbol lifted up, That none who look'd might die;

Your Temp'rance Odes, like Gilcad's balm, Their healing power display, and round your head have wreathed a charm And round your That shines with cloudless ray. Your years are eighty-mine have been

The less by rising four ; A few more days, perhaps, and then Our journey will be o'er. But while cold water, sparkling bright, Shall make " the oak get high, On ev'ry dew-drop's jewell'd light Your name will meet the eye.
F. M. Admingron, Weymouth

THE INAUGURAL ODE AT THE OPENING OF THE CHICAGO SANITARY FAIR.

Mr. Read recited the following lines, written for the oc ion, in a very effective manner. They were received

with marked demonstrations of approval.

What great events have chased the season by, Like gale-blown waves beneath the thundering sky, From that swift hour when Sheridan struck the foe, Shattering rebellion at a single blow ! How, like an eagle swooping from his crag, Great Sherman pounced, and tore the rebel flag ! On wide-spread wings then Northward swept the coast While fled before him all the traitorous host; Till Grant, like Michael on the crystal wall, Crowded the fiend of treason to his fall; And when into the lowest deeps he fell. There chained the demon in his well-earned cell. Grows there the hemp sufficient for the time, To avenge a nation for the murderous crime Think of the glorious host of martyrs slain-Not in fierce battle on the fiery plain, But left to ghastly hunger's tightening clinch, And slowly murdered daily inch by inch! In fancy I behold the villanous wretch, And yet the muse recoils that gives the sketch : I see before the felon's straining eyes These haggard martyrs solemnly arise; The myriads looming from the plains of death, File their pale line before this new Macbeth; Like those sad ghosts by Richard's guilty bed. Their mournful voices freeze his blood with dread ; Orphans and widows pass before his sight, Until his soul is shivering with affright; His cry-" I'll see no more ! "-is made in vain ; He still must see, and shiver in his chain. But leave the demon to himself ; no worse

Crape for a nation-crape ! Let Freedom all her shrines and temples drape ; The greatest, noblest, wisest, best Has dropped from his high toil to sudden rest. He whose large heart from kindness never swerved, But oft recoiled from vengeance when deserved; Heaven saved him from the final work to do, Of meting justice to the traitorous crew. Behold the assassin flying through the night ! Each bush and tree assail him with affright ! Each breath of air is bissing in his ear ! The cry of "murder!" and pursuers near! His eye of blood makes all the field ablaze With fire, to give him to the searcher's gaze. He dies a thousand deaths, until he falls 'Mid flaming hay and crackling beams and stalls; And with fierce imprecations on his lips, The spirit passes to its dark eclipse : Perchance pursued by vengeful shapes of ire, It still flies on, through endless fields of fire.

A fate could reach him, and no bitterer curse.

Here let the curtain fall On seenes of woe that startle and appal; hells and send Our Union flag is for all time unfurled. Traitor nor tyrant can resist the tide Of the great movement sweeping far and wide The Freeman's hand is on the Southern plow : One sweep of the great people's arm abro The savage flies, and harvest crowns the sod ; While by that hand the rattling car conveyed, Darts like a shuttle through the loom of trade Religion's handmaid .- Commerce .- walks abroad And wins more laurels than War's conquering rod In her fair hands the olive branch of peace Waves o'er the world, and bids its discords cease Her garments breathe perfume of India's spice ; And soft furs shield her mid the Arctic ice ; Her reindeers fly athwart the frozen land, Her patient camels print the desert sand. On Nile and Niger's breast her barges glide Her swift cances the Indian trappers guide, Her barks o'er Pharach's drowned chariots sail, On Michigan her steam defies the gale, O'er Europe's world her pennons rise and fall, Her banners wave on China's ancient wall : O'er ruined Thebes perchance she sheds a tear, But smiles to see a greater living here ; Heaves the sad sigh beside decaying Rome. But starts a second in her new-found home Onward forever : o'er our Western land Rise the fair marts to her enchanted wand : Her domes and spires by ocean, lake and stream, Spring like the marvellous fabric of a dream. here roamed of late the forest's dusky king. On skyward walls the builders' trowels ring; Where savage children watched the eagle's flight, The Saxon urchin flies his waving kite; Where the wild war-dance fanned the midnight fires. In sacred temples chant the Christian cheirs; And where canoes lay warning on the sand. A thousand steamers chafe the busy land. Once more within this marvellous temple here,

Let us exult o'er treason's bloody bier ; Exult like Miriam on the Red Sea coast Where waves, uniting, drowned old Pharach's host The billows of our Union thus have met, And overwhelmed and drowned the traitor set, And Liberty, like singing Miriam, stands With flashing symbols in her uplift hands ; Shouting her preans grandly to the world, For Freedom won, and Union thus restored.

But why has sprung this wondrous structure here As if Aladdin's lamp were waving near? Come, walk the wards of yonder bedded hall, And let the tear of love and pity fall; There stand beside the patriot's couch of pain, Sooth with kind words, and bid his soul be calm And then behold the emaciated form Of one who braved the battle and the storm; A Hercules, he fought them long and well, Till, overpowered, he found a Southern cell. A child might bear him up and down the floor : Ah! bathe his lips with the reviving cup, And breathe your blessings while you bid him sup Behold the frequent crutch, the empty sleeve, For these, this achie temple swells to-day; For these, our grateful thousands crowd the way For these, brave men, with pity in their glance, Undo the purse-string, thankful for the chance; While woman, to her giorious nature true, Does all that angels might be asked to do. Wave all your banners, every stripe and star, To welcome home the veterans of the war;

Give to these men-the marvel of the earth-Place in the heart as well as by the hearth; The soldier and the sailor, let them see Our gratitude to those who kept us free; And show the ancient adage is amiss, Republics are ungrateful," in this.

Great heirs of Freedom! keep your steady course; Still fellow truth with undivided force; Let your free souls speak love to all the earth; Love God, and next the land that gave you birth. Though war should slumber, and your swords be sh True to the trust your glorious sires bequeathed. With your example, like the flag unfurled, Columbia will yet liberate the world. Then, on forever ! be your upward alms, And time must pay what perseverance claims Be every word with earnest purpose given, Each patient thought and act, and leave the rest to Hear

The Liberator.

SABBATISM IN BOSTON.

A few weeks ago, an order, originating in the Board of Aldermen of the city of Boston, and passed, after ample debate, both by them and the Common Council, was sent to the Mayor, Hon, F. W. Lincoln, for his signature. This order requested the Trustees of the Public Library to make arrangements for opening its Reading-room (the department of current periodi cal literature only) between 5 and 10 o'clock, P. M., on Sundays. On the 15th ult., Mr. Lincoln publishe his veto of this order, with his reasons for it, in a letter of some length. I propose now to examine, briefly, the validity and force of those reasons.

After giving great and well-deserved praise to the efficient Board of Trustees, who have had the Public Library in their charge ever since its commence ment, His Honor asserts that, their opinion having formerly been asked in regard to "the opening of the Library on the Sabbath," they unanimously made objection to it; and he adds his opinion that they are "amply qualified by their knowledge and experience to give judgment in this matter.

His Honor's expression leaves it uncertain whether the measure to which the Trustees objected were the one now proposed, (involving the attendance of only one officer of the Library for only five hours on Sun day,) or an opening of all departments of the institution the same as on other days, which would denrive fifteen or twenty persons of the whole Sunday leisure to which they are entitled. The two cases are widely different, and it does not yet appear that the Trustees object to the very moderate measure now proposed Moreover, they have no "experience" in regard t the matter, since it is yet untried here. Each party conjectures a certain result as likely to arise from this enlargement of the opportunities afforded by the Public Library. Perhaps the conjecture of the Aldermen and Common Council, that good, and nothing but good, is likely to arise from it, may be the cor-

The value of the Mayor's opinion in regard to the Public Library is brought seriously into question when he goes on to speak of "the class it serves. Does not His Honor yet know that that noble insti tution is intended for all classes ?-that its scope in regard to the population of the city is as wide as that of our Common Schools ?- and that, like theirs, its benefits are desired and expected to accrue to all the people, of all ranks and classes? Does he not yet know that, if it be true (which I do not believe) that only one or some classes have yet sought the benefits of that great instrument of public education, it is the interest of the city, and the duty of its official functionaries, to ATTRACT men and women to the knowledge and use of it by the most liberal arrangements and provisions possible? His Honor values and cherishes the Public Schools: why should he wish to limit, instead of extending, the use of the Public Library ?

His Honor alleges as "another reason against the passage of the order" (let it be noted that he has not yet given one sound reason against it) that there is no call for it from the people. Not a single petition has been presented to the City Council in its favor." To this it would be sufficient to reply. that an order from the Common Council, the popular branch of the city government, is itself an indication of a wish of the people; but the ingenuous simplicity of his Honor, in stating as his next objec-He says that if it be true, a alleged, that the opening of the room would attract many persons who do not attend church, "the acdations are so limited that, instead of the quiet and repose which are so essential to serious reading. the room would be crowded by a jostling throng, to the discomfort of all present, and hence no practical good to any considerable number of persons would be ob

Thank you, Mr. Mayor. First, the people do not wish for the proposed accommodation. Next, if it were once afforded them, they would use it to such an extent that the ample space of the present Reading-room would be quite insufficient! We may leave these two objections to eat each other up; only saying that, if the latter supposition should be realized, and the people of Boston resort to their excel lent Library in numbers beyond its power of present odation, the remedy is obvious; let those accommodations be enlarged. Why else was the ample lot of ground provided, in the rear of the Library, ent for another building of the same size ? Why, but that its founders desired and expected a necessity for the enlargement of its accommodations? The founders of the Public Library probably never imagined that a Mayor of Boston would make the dimensions of the first building they erected the limit of It is implied in the Mayor's sentence, above quotes veto the admission of any more children? Does he church on Sundays,) that the "Christian community

not rather build more school-houses ? all present." Is it thus that His Honor speaks of except the Jews, and the obscure and numerical of Boston, if their city Government shall provide for Baptists." them increased accommodation, will begin, for the first time, to misuse it? There is not the slightest reason for such an imputation. His Honor will allow that the persons who go there on Sundays for the bor and travel on Saturday, the seventh day of the purpose of reading will conduct themselves as proper- week, and it requires this of nobody but Jews. Whoothers will go there not for the purpose of reading, Fourth Commandment, the whole of it, in the precise but out of mere curiosity to see the place. This is manner that Moses enjoined. Just this, and nothing the very thing that he ought to hope instead of fear- else, constitutes observance of the Old Testament omed to seek vulgar or vicious amusements, and to of that Old Testament command. Going to a Protest find no recreation attractive which is not boisterous, ant or Catholic church on Sunday is no more observ that there is a better way than theirs. Such persons, ance of the Hebrew Fourth Con coming into the Reading-room of the Public Library, ing to the Public Library would be. cannot fail to be at once impressed by its novelty, its beauty, and its quietness. Involuntarily, they will form to "the Christian Sabbath." His Honor means make their comments to each other in whispers; or no doubt, that we are thus bound by the requisition if by chance one should speak aloud, a civil, quiet of the Christian Scriptures, the New Testament; for intimation from the guardian of the room will cause he would not think of imposing the special rules of him to do as others do. After taking a general sur- his particular church upon people not members of it vey of the spacious room, he proceeds to walk softly but he seems utterly ignorant of the fact that, apart around it, probably wondering at the number of peo- from the rules of particular sects, there is no such ple who like to sit still and read. Presently he sees thing as a Christian Sabbath. an illustrated newspaper, and takes it up. He finds If the word Christian means anything, it means or many things in it worth looking at, and sits down to inally belonging to the system taught by Jesus Christ. The examine it. In that simple, half-unconscious act, he Pope, appending a bull, or a new dogma, or an en has illustrated and exemplified the very most impor-tant purpose of the Public Library. He has become the thing appended Christian, though he impudently the subject of its educating influence. He has learn- claims to do so. A sect, or a group of sects, (say the

rant and vulgar young fellow who would otherwise be smoking, with loud talk and laughter, in the street or on the Common,) the very purpose is fulfilled for which the Charivari was ordered from Paris, Punch and the Illustrated News from London, and Harper's Weekly from New York. No matter if he stays there only five minutes the first time. He has got a new idea. He will go again. And every time he goes he will have come nearer to civilization. If the open-ing of this room for some hours of Sunday afternoon and evening will draw that class of people there more than on other days, this is a strong reason for the new movement, not in any manner or degree against it. If, as His Honor alleges, "the absentees from public worship are not generally of that class who are much interested in their own intellectual and moral improvement," by all means let the Public Library try its hand upon them. The chances are that they will mprove, and that the community will be benefitted.

In the last sentence, His Honor has chosen to was der somewhat from the subject, and, as he seems a fit subject for missionary labor, and at all events represents a large class who are so, I will follow him. " The absentees from public worship," says he, " are not generally of that class who are much interested in their own intellectual and moral improvement." His Hon or seems accustomed to give weight to the considera tion of class distinctions, and yet not to be well in formed in regard to them. He ought to know that there are three classes of people not accustomed habitually to attend public worship; and since these are said to comprise three-quarters of the population of Boston, it is well worth his while, and that of the 'class" he represents, to discriminate, instead of umping them.

There is a class of people who stay away fro church because, being vicious in character, they pre-fer to spend their day of leisure in vicious amuse ments, such as gambling, getting drunk, or attendin fighting matches of men or animals. This class though large enough to do a great deal of harm, is not proportionally a large one. His Honor will not pretend that three-quarters, or even half of the people of Boston are "absentces from public worship this reason.

But there is a class positively large, embracin nearly half the inhabitants of Boston, or a hundred thousand persons, who are accustomed to stay away from church because they find nothing there worth going for. They are not strongly attracted in any other direction. They have no special occupation of amusement. They find the day rather tedious, and lounge and dawdle through it in some manner little satisfactory, but escape the worse tedium of going to a place that pretends to be something while it is thing. Their former experience has found the parson's sermon neither interesting nor instructive nor even suggestive of good methods of self-improve ment; and as to the parson's prayer, which purport to be the voice of the congregation to the Heavenly Father, it has never expressed what they wished to say to Him, nor aroused in them a single feeling of devotion. Therefore they ordinarily stay away and the fact that they do is highly disgraceful, not to themselves, but to the clergy, who so ill perform their

There is a third class, smaller even than the first but which should not be left out of sight in a classifi cation of absentees from public worship. These stay away because they find much positive evil in the in cations of the pulpit-false theology, false morality, and false religion-and also much positive abourdity in what it practises under the name of worship They find the character of the Heavenly Father, and His relations to man, and His requisitions of man and the duty of man towards Him, to be grossly mis represented, often caricatured, in the instructions o the preacher. And they stay away, partly from a feeling of the duty of open protest against such oa lumnious representations of a Being whom they love and reverence, partly from disgust at the indulgence shown by the pulpit towards popular vices, and partly because they know a positively good use to make o their time. The absence of this class (in spite of His Honor's notion to the contrary) comes precisely from the fact that they are interested in the intellectual and moral improvement of themselves and the commun ty. They stay away because they find something better to do : something interesting, or useful, or both

And many persons would spend the day in a manne advantageous to body, mind and soul, but for the no tion, sedulously spread abroad in the community by a class who make their living out of it, that church-gotion one that completely neutralizes this, makes all ing is the only proper employment for Sunday, and se who decline joining in it are thereby ing God's will, and transgressing his command. But for the popular acceptance of this notion, very many would use Sunday who now waste it. All things co sidered, the "consequences to the cause of religion and good morals from the precedent" of opening the Public Library on some part of Sunday would proba bly be salutary far rather than injurious, substituting improvement of time for mere inaction in the case of many persons. Let us try the experiment.

> We now come to the centre and substance of the Mayor's case, the consideration, indeed, without which would have given no veto and said no word on the subject. It is contained in a single sentence, but in this His Honor has managed to display a great deal of ignorance. The sentence is as foll

> "While ignoring many of the strict formalities and rigid discipline of the Jewish Sabbath, yet, as a Christian community, we are bound to the extent of our power to conform to the proprieties, at least, of the Christian Sabbath."

> Passing by, without comment, the peculiar syntax of the above sentence, I will proceed to mention three errors, or blunders, which His Honor has condensed into it.

the necessities and uses of a growing city. When and His Honor, no doubt, really believes, (having the Public School buildings are filled, does his Honor been cheated into that belief by his attendance at of Boston, while ignoring part of that Jewish Sabbath But another feature of this objection deserves to which the Old Testament required, observe part of it. be considered. If the opening of the Reading-room He is utterly in error. Neither he, nor the church should attract many persons there after the close of to which he belongs, nor any Christian church in Bos public worship on Sunday afternoon, "the room would ton, ever observed any part of the Fourth Command be crowded by a jostling throng, to the discomfort of ment Sabbath. Nobody observes it in this country bis constituents 3 Is it to be assumed that the people insignificant sect who call themselves "Seventh-Day

The Fourth Commandment Sabbath includes strict formalities," and no "rigid discipline." It requires only this one thing, abstinence from bodily las on other occasions; but perhaps he fears that ever practises such abstinence on that day keeps the Not the least of the beneficent uses of the Pub- Sabbath; and no amount of observance of any other lic Library is to show to those who have been accus- day, either in that manner or by worship, is a keeping

> ' (the Mayor thinks) to con But we are "bound'

ed, what he did not know before, that there is something worth sitting down quietly for in that room.

In attracting his attention, (the attention of one igno-

so. But that system, whether judged from the four through the mysteries of that fearful new-birth by biographical sketches of Jesus contained in the New Testament, or from the entire contents of that ity of their humanity is taken. Testament, or from the entire contents of that ity of their humanity is taken from them, and they book, contains not one syllable of injunction or reever. It recognizes even the existence of no Sabbath but the Jewish one, and repeatedly and emphatically declares that the followers of Christ, whether originally Jews or Gentiles, are freed from that observance The very use, therefore, of the expression "Christian Sabbath" is an error and a blunder. You might as well say Christian circumcision. latter is no more a misuse of language than the former. The fact is that the Sabbath now inculcated by Orthodox Propagandists (and favored in moderation by a certain proportion of Uni- dened them to torment; and in their dens of darkness tarians) was manufactured in 1595, by the English they hatched and matured the plot, where the fren-Puritans; (see Heylin's History of the Sabbath, Part II, zied audacity of drunken vice was called to aid the pp. 249-252); was solemnly reiterated by the General cowardly treachery of the assassin's blow. In a moassembly of Divines at Westminster in 1644; and, ment, when victory after victory had brought down through their pernicious Catechism, came by regular the rebel armies, and, like the voice of many waters, descent through our Puritan fathers to the group of came up the nation's hosannahs, and the good, Christ-sects which now call themselves Orthodox or Evangel-like heart of Abraham Lincoln melted in mercy over ical. The labors of these people, from the beginning the fallen foe, then the Old Serpent, called the Devil to the present time, in regard to Sunday, have been to and Satan, incarnated in these men, aimed the blow force it upon the community as a Christian duty.

with education enough to enjoy good literature, and Justice dies! sense enough to prize it, who have neither money to buy, nor time on working days to read such publica tions as the Reading-room of the Public Library con-tains. I say that to shut these works up and keep he has secured slavery. But, hearken! I hear the them useless all day Sunday, thus preventing the wings of the descending angel that is to roll away the large class of citizens in question from ever seeing stone! "His soul is marching on"! The slave is them, is not one of I those wholesome restraints which liberated! That gallows is the gate through which give dignity and virtue to a community." His Honor ears that any change from the present arrangement "may prove injurious." I affirm that the present re-striction is injurious, and that good results, and only with blood-stained robes but exultant step, and begood ones, may reasonably be expected from the bind her Peace, with dove-like eyes and blessed olive-

heartily agree, namely-" The persons employed in glorious national anthem is repeated in the echoes of the Public Library, many of them females, should her glad mountains and lovely valleys! But, lo! the have the same privilege of one day's rest in seven as light is suddenly turned to darkness! The sun goes those in other similar departments of the public ser- down at mid-day—the darkness is intense—the sound Certainly they should; just as, in those de- of music changes to a wild and mournful wail! rtments of the public service in which the public letters to relatives and friends, and of gas-light to the edict of Emancipation. That hand, red with mya just demand; and His Honor may be assured that break out into adders like Booth, or coil about the -whether the extra work required shall involve but five hours of one person's time, as in the present case, or whether longer attendance on the part of several persons shall be required by subsequent arrangements the Trustees of the Public Library of Boston will ender justice and a fair compensation to the persons failing for want of persons willing to render it. These things being so, I trust that His Honor will

do neither, I hope it is within the power and will of or's signature shall still be withheld .- c. K. W.

A PARALLEL.

The death of John Brown laid the foundation-stone our Temple of Liberty : the death of Abraham Lincoln was the laying of its topmost stone of unity. Between these two memorable martyrs there are points of resemblance. They were both unworldly, selfish men. They had both a grand, heroic hom liness and simplicity, and a rare union of bravery with womanly tenderness of nature. Both were incorruptiest and sincere. Both sprung from a humb walk of life, and were hardy, laboring youth. They each had a Puritan strictness of morality. One, by diligence, virtue, hard study, and perseverance, rose quietly but surely to the highest honors : first of the State, then of the nation. The other went to the far West, there to work his more rough and rugged way. But the holy thing-the germ of the liberty yet to be -was in both their hearts. Hear Abraham Lincoln at the rostrum-in the House of Representatives ! The it aside. The whole controversy is as to the man reat question, the liberty of the slave, shows itself, and begins its divine development within him. The Western farmer, John Brown-stung by the murderous atrocities of the Slave Power, that wet its fangs in the blood of Brown's children-buckles on his arms, and rises above the Union's unjust law to the majesty of God's over-riding, absolute will, that tyranny shall

After leaving Kansas, (through the great behest within him,) he went to Virginia, and, raising an altar to freedom, stood ready, if his grand plan for the slave's redemption failed, to offer himself as a whole burnt-offering in their cause. The iron of the slave's chain had entered, through the magic of sympathy, into his soul. The steel of his true sword must find its way to the heart of slavery. He lifted up, in the name of Almighty God, his single sword against twenty millions of people, who said the negro should be a slave; and though the caitiff, Wise, wrenches that sword from his hand, that sword cut the Gordian knot of slavery! that sword defeated the will of the twenty millions of slaveholders! Slavery broke his neck; but as he fell, slavery fell with him. Oh, what' a tempest was there! The gallant ship went down; but, in its going down, it so stirred the waters of the great deep that their refluent waves bore on the Western lawyer to the Capital. The foundation of the true temple of liberty was laid, John Brown being the chief corner-stone.

Turn, now, and see the other elect one of the new spensation, as yet unconscious of his greater destiny, and deeming himself only the President of the Republic. John Brown defled the unjust law of the land, in the noble frenzy of his devotion to negro liberty. Abraham Lincoln, though deep within his heart lay the latent, immutable purpose to free the slave, yet to be true to his oath of office, that he would keep inviolable the laws of the Republic, was compelled to violate the pure justice in his own soul, and avouched that he would enforce that infamous law which his own soul and his own God abhorred. His oath of office held him to this-to hold the salvation of the Union paramount to the over-reaching cry of humanity; and when the higher Lawgiver said, "Freedom to the slave first of all, before all the popular legend," the burthen of the people's outcry seemed to drown that voice for a time. But, ever and anou, it gained strength in his soul, and he could see God about dash the Union idol in pieces, unless His great will should be done. And so it came to pass that, in the midst of God's vengeful blaze, the burning lightnings and rolling thunders of war, gathering in his fiery no fault is for and rolling thunders of war, gathering in his fiery path, long after the war-sword of John Brown was sheathed forever, Abraham Lincoln unfurled his Proclamation of Emancipation—a banner of effulgent light; unfurled it in defiance of all the enemies of God and man—in defiance of the cowardly assassin's threat; for the great, calm soul of Abraham Lincoln, the Father of the faithful in the late struggles, thus thought—"It may be my death-warrant, but it will the war about improper publications, that tended to improve the struggles of the sation. My hour has come. The thought—"It may be my death-warrant, but it will give life to the nation. My hour has come. The seed of Liberty, planted in my soul in the Western forests, has germinated to this calmination, and stands now, wide and outspreading, a tree of life to the nations." And so he stood, with that standard forever before him, and its words of light were read by all the world; and the arms of the Republic were invinciworld; and the arms of the Republic were ble, and the politically dead sprang to life, and stood in armed battalions before those who had been their

ntains not one syllable of injunction or re-become Satan's own, and all forms of cruelty and dation of any Sabbatical observance what-hate take possession of them: and they crawled, like wily snakes, to their deep revenges. Tortures and death, by dire starvation, to thousands of our brave soldiers in their power-low cunning, ferocious malignity, hell-deep lying-all were at work. Assassing tion, the basest form of crime, no longer looked mean or dastardly to them as when they were human. They plotted as fiends plot. The pure, sacred form of Abraham Lincoln, standing in serene ma-jesty at the head of the mightiest nation on earth, with the Proclamation ever flashing glories before him, madcture a new duty, for sectarian purposes, and which struck at our life's life. God of our souls that assassin's gun was aimed at thy throne, through There are thousands of men and women in this city Abraham Lincoln! Avenge, avenge his death, or I see the corpse of John Brown, blackened, choked,

mutilated, at the foot of the Virginia scaffold; and I he passes out from his dungeon to liberty, amid thunders and lightnings and a tempest! The war rolls branch. How heautiful looks the nation illuminated His Honor makes one remark with which I most through all her cities! How jubilant her voice as her

I see another form, pale and ghastly, borne to his good is already admitted to require a certain amount death-bed. The assassin's shot has taken deadly ef-Sunday labor-the distribution of milk to babes, of feet in the noble brain which conceived the sublime whole population of the city—the employers ought to riads of foul murders, did the deed—the hand of alafurnish an equivalent of time, or such other compen- very !- the snakey sorceress, the mother of Southern sation as may be preferred by the laborer. This is rattlesnakes and Northern copperheads, whose eggs ansuspecting masses, and circling steal their life away.

heart grows sick over that long, imperial, solemn funeral procession, followed by the wailing heart of the nation. But there is a prophecy in that mighty mourning. God, out of beaven, thunders again, through the voice of the people, "All men shall be they employ; and there is no danger of that service free and equal!" A glorious revival thrills the late prostrate land. Hark! they vow to one another, that n the land in which Lincoln suffered for proclaiming take the matter into further consideration, and either emancipation, the black man shall have the privilege give reasons for his veto or withdraw it. If he shall of citizenship, with land and education to make his fran chise effective. Is not the topmost-stone in our Temthe Board of Aldermen and the Common Council to ple of Liberty laid? Does not Freedom stand amid pass an order so highly conducive to the public wel- the orient flame of this new morning in her holy of fare, and have it carried into effect, even if His Hon-holles, before her divine altar, writing in her calendar the golden name of her murdered saint, Abraham

By the august manes of Brown and Lincoln-one the first, the other the last martyr of our great revolution-one the martyr of a freedom by law and through legislation, the other the martyr of an inspiration above and beyond all law-let us bind ourselves by grand vows in the presence of the Highest, not to rest till slavery has sunk in the waters to rise no more!

THE SHERMAN-STANTON CONTROVERSY.

A QUESTION OF NECESSITY.

It is certainly somewhat remarkable that, so far as the main subject of controversy is concerned, neither you nor any of your correspondents sustain General Sherman, nor condemn the Secretary of War. It is agreed, on all hands, that the convention between General Sherman and General John ston was not fit to be made, and that the Secretary of War, or rather the President, did right in setting

er of doing it.

It is claimed that the Secretary ought not to have published the order setting aside the convention or

General Sherman is justified in publishing the convention, because it was necessary for the army to conform its action to the stipulations contained in that instrument.

Now, did it ever occur to you, or your correspondents, that the same necessity existed for the order revoking it, that the army might be again put in mo-tion, and press the enemy to final subjugation? If t be said that the publication of the order ought to been left to General Sherman, the answer is have been left to General Sherman, the answer is that the suspension of hostilities was not confined to the army with him, and under his immediate command, but covered almost the entire field of active military operations east of the Mississippi. It was a matter of imperative necessity, therefore, that the order of revocation should reach the entire field of military operations at the earliest possible moment. General Sherman was in an isolated position in the interior of North Carolina, from which intelligence could not be speedily disseminated to all parts of the could not be speedily disseminated to all parts of the army under his command. The War Department had the most direct and immediate means of sending intelligence to every military post in the country. It is, therefore, not only proper, but absolutely no. to every the control of the department should give the widest essary that the departr to the order

MR. STANTON JUSTIFIED.

But it is said that the Secretary ought not to have published his reasons for the revocation of the convention. Why not? It is the first time I have ever heard it claimed that any officer or public functionary may not give a reason for disapproving the acts of a subordinate, and lest he may take offence at

The convention was a matter of the utmost importance to the whole country. The army and the country may well be supposed to have been jubilant over the restoration of peace. It might well be supposed that a sudden return to a state of war crushing out the joyous anticipations of the army of a speedy return to the loved ones at home, and the expectations of the people of a speedy return of husbands, brothers and fathers, would create great dissatisfaction in the army, and with a large portion of the people. Add to this the well known fact that there has been a large element of semi-disloyalists in the loyal States, who have suffered no pportunity to em ortunity to embarrass the government to pass oproved, and it will at once be seen how essential it was to accompany so important an act as this with reasons and explanations that would at least tend to satisfy the army and the people that it was proper and necessary.

And here again it is somewhat remarkable that

General Sherman is a man of wonderful energy in armed battalions before those who had been their tyrants; and the veins of the nation ran lightning, for her youth was rejuvenated. Then Satsu led the minions of slavery, from their rage at this, down

which this gigantic war has developed. And the error which it is confessed by his friend ommitted in this convention will not ampair his well-carned fame.

MR. STANTON'S ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY

But has not the Secretary of War discha duties with equal fidelity and ability? It is that his duties have been in the Cabinet, and the field. They do not come so promine he people at large, nor bring with them the un the people at targe, by a general on the battle eclar that is acquired by a general on the battle But he has met the herculean labor of organ But he has met the herculean labor of organing and supplying our immense armies, and giving energy and vigor to their movements, with a self-sense ficing zeal and devotion that are worthy of all prince. With countless millions of public funds subject to his control, his integrity is above suspicion and he ond reproach.

The only exception that is made to his admini

The only exception that is made to be administration of the War Department has been has is unpolished and abrupt in his manners, and is intercourse with the public in the transaction of official business. Even this is not true. He fficial business. Even this is not to prompt and decided in the despatch of business. He acts upon his own judgment and consider right and duty. No official influence or weight a character can influence or control him. And his really the origin of the charges of a want of one esy that are so extensively made against him. It will " not crook the pregnant hing where thrift may follow fawning." where thrift may follow fawning." Citizens in private life and in humble position approach him length, are received with courtesy and kindnes, and are isfied with their reception

satisfied with their reception.

But men in high position and in commanding of ficial stations, who go to him for especial favors and ask for things which he considers prejudical to the public welfare, are very likely to be disappointed public wellare, are very many to be unappointed, and to leave him dissatisfied, and raise a how about his rudeness and want of courtesy in hing tercourse with the public.

In the darkest hour which the country has seen.

when the President and Secretary of State were in the agonies of death, when the Vice President, Secof War and the Lieutenant-General were tracked and bunted by assassins, it was the clear tracked and bunted by assassins, it was the clear head and dauntles courage of Edwin M. Stanton that led us safely through the storm. It was be who placed a guard around the Vice President with-in the hour after the President had breathed his last reath. The country cannot afford to surrender up such a

man as this to appeare the wounded vanity of any general in our armies, however brilliant may have been his services, or towering may be his fame.

The question of propriety or taste, as to the time manner of publishing the order revoking the herman and Johnston convention, and the reasons or it, are too trifling and insignificant to be the subject of controversy. And this is not what troubles General Sherman. Without meaning to question the purity of his motives in entering this convention with General Johnston, it is set to be doubted that Sherman was stimulated w desire to add to his brilliant fame as a soldier th reputation of having brought the war to a close by gotiating a final treaty of peace. The clame which is now made, and the extraordinary conductor of General Sherman in exhibiting his rudeness, and hagrin, and mortification, in the face of the whole my and the nation, by refusing to the Secre the common civilities of life, is merely a cry of reand disappointed ambition THE PRESIDENT AND MR. STANTON.

If the Secretary of War is merely the President's clerk, as General Sherman claims, why does loo obey his orders? The answer undoubtedly is that his orders are the President's orders. Then why does he not hold the President responsible for then Is it claimed that the order revoking the Sterman and Johnston convention was m knowledge and consent of the President? We suppose not. Then why hold the President's cleri consible for the act of the President? So reasons for the revocation of the convention They purport to be reasons of the President, an are so. By what warrant does anybod charge them upon the Secretary of War? Gene al Sherman is famous for flank move would not be prudent to charge the President front. The Secretary of War has some enemies There is not a thief in the army, nor in the border side who want to prey upon th that does not want the Secretary of War out of the

This is, therefore, supposed to be the President's weak flank, and that he may be attacked here with better prospects of success than anywhere else. But, however it may be masked or concealed, it is an attack on the President and the Administration It is so regarded by the opponents of the Admini-tration. They approve of the Sherman and John They will, of course, join with ston convention General Sherman and his friends in den Secretary of War and the President for setting it

But the solemn good sense of the loyal people of the country will frown down all attempts to make war upon the Administration, or the Secretary of War, on account of their action on this subject-Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial

WANTED --- A HERO.

Our democratic friends of the coppery person on are just now in want of a hero-a their fulsome adulations. Never was a party put to it," as Mrs. Partington would say, for er. Byron wrote, long ago, "I want a hero-at uncommon want." And the want is no less uncom mon now than in Byron's time. Japhet in search of a paternal parent was not in a more trying co dition than this remnant of the late democrat

The chief actors in the last Presidential canva nade such a botch of it that it will be a long time before the party will dare to let them take held again. All their predictions, resolutions, hopes are expectations have been so signally brought to nought that au "entire change of programme" is n McClellan, the pet hero "of an hour," has g Europe, that time may sooner draw the veil of for getfulness over his military and political career. Fee nando Wood, the great engineer of the McClelia and Pendleton Peace fizzle, also found it necessity to take a tour to Europe, and with his great exemplar of the army, like the Jews of old, will "tary t Jericho till his beard be grown."

Vallandigham is, to use a common phrase, "played out," and it will be long before the party will care to take him upon its shoulders again, though be will not banish himself, nor submit to be banished by

the party, willingly.

In its extremity, the party has made several gas-modic efforts to appropriate President Johnson, but he don't stay appropriated; and it is just now turn-tion. Serum ng its attention to another victim. Gen. Securing its attention to another victim. slimed with insincere praise, with the hope rejection of his treaty with Johnston by the tration may be made something of. perhead sheet in the country has communication on Sherman, which invariably bitter philippic against the administrati this is all well enough, if the insincerit base motive were not so apparent. When 6 Sherman with his veteran army started from Ath. ta for Savannah, on that great march that has male the bowels of the confederacy, these saw nothing in his course to praise, but to denounce. In the first place, they knew that hand his army would be gobbled up entire, and they even went so far as to express their belief that it would array him right. Then he was called a bloodwould serve him right. Then he was called a bloom thirsty and cruel monster, who was taking his are thirsty and cruel monster, who was taking his more through the unprotected rural districts of the omfederacy, murdering old men and children, ravising women, and burning and destroying property. They copied these denunciatory articles from Sothern papers with great gusto, as one argument to protect that we never could conquer "our Sothern bretheren" in such an unboly warfare as Gen. Sheman was waging.

We are glad to see that these copperhed she have changed their opinion of the gallan e very much mistaken in the character of the mistaken in the mist and his manner of co be very much mistaken in the characteristical too by the copperhead clique of the late demo party. No loyal man can afford to submit embrace of that party (or rather remnant of a party that was so lately in sympathy, if not in league with traitors and rebels in arms against the Usion and repeated the control of the co our free and popular government. Such some brace is certain political death to the victimrecently recently and Chu shuns for the noo in not be be a delegar Washing from Noo the press "Whe ident; "Seeve this state of the noon in the press of the noon in the n "And resent N to the de "Troc
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